

BA-99
"Dumbarton"
300 Dumbarton Road
Towson
c. 1853, 1923
Private

"Dumbarton" is located at 300 Dumbarton Road in the neighborhood of Rodger's Forge, in central Baltimore County, Maryland. The house faces southeast toward Dumbarton Middle School. "Dumbarton" is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay structure of five-to-one and six-to-one common bond brick with a hip roof that appears to be metal and has interior gutters. There are shorter 2 ½-story, one-bay by three-bay wings on the southwest and northeast ends, and they have half-hipped roofs. On the northeast elevation of the northeast wing is a one-story, five-sided bay brick addition. The southeast elevation of the center block has a porch that wraps both sides of the center block. It has six pairs of square posts with scroll brackets on the face and smaller brackets on each side beneath the frieze. The porch has a dentil cornice and a railing with cross-braces. On the first story, the center bay has a pair of three-panel doors with sidelights and transom. There are paneled pilasters with scroll brackets at the top. There are four sets of paneled, interior brick chimneys with terra cotta chimney pots, and each set has three flues and pots. Between the chimneys is a lantern with a shed roof that slope down to the northwest, and three closed-off window openings on each side. The upper story has a plain brick frieze containing windows with cast iron grilles, and a cornice with uncut blocks. The basement partitions have been completely altered and only original feature is a Reip oven in the west basement room. The first-story plan has a center passage with two rooms to the northeast and a wing on the northeast end, and two rooms and a stair passage to the southwest, with a wing on the southwest end. The second story has a

transverse passage that runs southwest-northeast, with the stairway at the southwest end. There are two chambers on the south side of the passage, two chambers on the north side, and two chambers converted to a single large room at the northeast end of the passage.

The “Dumbarton” property, part of the tract known as “Friends Discovery,” was the 168-acre dwelling plantation of Johns Hopkins when he died in 1834, and was sold in December 1839 by his executor, Samuel Hopkins. It is believed that a house was standing on the property. Photographs of a house known as “Farm Gates” that was on the property, but no longer survives, show a large, rambling brick structure that was probably added to several times, but the earliest sections could easily have been existing in 1839. The farm was known as “Dumbarton” when Hopkins owned it, and retained that name when purchased by Robert A. Taylor for \$12,000. Taylor is believed to be responsible for the present brick country house, though its date of construction has been a matter of debate. J. Thomas Scharf wrote in *History of Baltimore City and County* of 1881 “the mansion was erected in 1853 by Robert A. Taylor.” Taylor was farming “Dumbarton,” and added 85 acres to his farm in 1843 and two very small tracts in 1844. The house was clearly standing by 1857, for it was illustrated on the Taylor map of Baltimore that was published that year. The house is also shown in a painting executed by Baltimore landscape painter Augustus Weidenbach c. 1858. At his death on 15 October 1863, at the age of 69, Taylor bequeathed “Dumbarton” to his grandson, who sold it to Joseph H. Rieman of Baltimore. Rieman took a serious interest in farming and developed a large herd of Jersey cattle at “Dumbarton.” Joseph Rieman died in 1897, and “Dumbarton” passed to Reiman’s daughter, Charlotte, and her husband, David Gregg McIntosh, Jr.

McIntosh was a lawyer, served in the Maryland House and Senate, and continued to operate "Dumbarton" as a dairy farm. In 1923 the McIntoshes hired Baltimore architect Laurence Hall Fowler to make alterations to the house. The changes he made to portions of the house for the McIntoshes were extreme. The south room, which probably always functioned as the dining room, was apparently not large enough for them, so the southwest brick wall was removed to enlarge the room. A steel beam was placed here to support the brick wall of the second story. Since the southwest wing was shorter than the dining room, the southeast brick wall also had to be removed and part of the wrap-around porch enclosed to make one large room. Shortly after Fowler completed his first work on the house, the McIntoshes sold much of the land to developer James Keelty for what would become the Rodgers Forge neighborhood. When the Board of Education bought the house and remaining land for new school buildings in 1954, the house was to be torn down, but protests from the community convinced the Board to save the building and convert it to office use. The Baltimore Actors' Theatre Conservatory moved their school into the building in 1991.

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Inventory No. BA-99

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Dumbarton"

other

2. Location

street and number 300 Dumbarton Rd. not for publication

city, town Rodgers' Forge vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Board of Education of Baltimore County

street and number 6901 N. Charles St. telephone 410-887-4281

city, town Towson state MD zip code 21204

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 80-144

city, town Towson liber 2439 folio 313

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☒ Other MIHP, McGrain, 1992

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

"Dumbarton" is located at 300 Dumbarton Road in the neighborhood of Rodger's Forge, in central Baltimore County, Maryland. The house faces southeast toward Dumbarton Middle School. "Dumbarton" is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay structure of five-to-one and six-to-one common bond brick with a hip roof that appears to be metal and has interior gutters. There are shorter 2 ½-story, one-bay by three-bay wings on the southwest and northeast ends, and they have half-hipped roofs. The brick has been sandblasted and re-pointed.

The southeast elevation of the center block has brick infill beneath the porch, with four one-light casements in each bay. This foundation is divided into five bays, as the porch wraps both sides of the center block. On the first story, the center bay has a painted stone sill with no wash and a pair of three-panel doors with sunk, flat panels and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. There is a four-light transom with iron bars set in front of it in the pattern of a rectangle with an oval inside of it and a diamond inside of the oval, all crossed by two diagonals, one from each corner. There are paneled pilasters with scroll brackets at the top that have Greek anthemion. The brackets are also carved on each side. The sidelights have five lights each above one panel that is sunk and flat and has a quirked ogee and bevel. The door cornice has a Greek ovolo bed mould and a plain frieze, all in wood. The transom bar has an ovolo and the doorframe has a bull-nose moulding that is more similar to a Greek ogee. The end bays each have a six-over-nine sash in a bull nose-moulded frame with a painted stone sill and an iron lintel. There are exterior blinds with original hardware of three cast iron butt hinges on each blind and a slide bolt. Both of the end bays project about 4 inches. There is a one-story porch that wraps around both sides of the center block. It has six pairs of square posts with scroll brackets on the face and smaller brackets on each side beneath the frieze. The porch has a dentil cornice and a railing with cross braces between vertical balusters, with roundels at the crossing of the diagonal braces. The center section of porch railing is constructed differently than the remaining sections. The second story center bay has paired four-over-four sash with a brownstone sill, an iron lintel, and three blinds, one being in the center between the two sash. The end bays have a six-over-six sash with a brownstone sill, an iron lintel, and blinds. The end bays also project on the second story, making the corners and center appear to be recessed. On the upper story, all three bays project. This story has an ogee architrave, a plain brick frieze containing windows, and a cornice with uncut blocks. The center bay has three windows, the two end windows having cast iron grilles with anthemion. The end bays each have paired windows with double cast iron grilles of the same pattern. There are four sets of paneled, interior brick chimneys with terra cotta chimney pots, and each set has three flues and pots. Between the chimneys is a lantern with a shed roof that slope down to the northwest, and three closed-off window openings on each side.

The southeast elevation of the southwest wing has a stuccoed frame wall in the same plane as the center block, with a typical six-over-nine sash. The second story is recessed in the center, creating a brick pilaster strip on each end, with a frieze above. There is a two-over-two double hung sash with a brownstone sill, an iron lintel, and blinds. The frieze window above has one light and a typical cast iron grille. There is a typical cornice here. The southeast elevation of the northeast wing has a door on the first story with six lights over one panel that is sunk and flat. There is a concrete sill, a bull nose frame and transom bar, a one-light transom with an iron lintel, and blinds. The center of this bay is recessed. The second story has a four-light sash (or two two-light casements), a brownstone sill, iron lintel, and blinds. Above is a typical frieze and cornice with two stained glass sash.

On the northeast elevation, the east bay of the center block has typical brick infill and four casements in the foundation below the porch, and typical details on the porch. The first story has a six-over-six sash with a painted sill and a wood cornice that matches that over the center door of the southeast elevation. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash that is shorter than the first story, and has a brownstone sill, iron lintel, and blinds. The frieze is typical and has two one-light casements of different sizes. The northeast wing covers the other three bays. The northeast elevation center block frieze has windows in the center and north bays, but they cannot be carefully observed.

The northeast elevation of the northeast wing has a stone foundation of partially dressed and partially coursed rubble in the end bays. The east bay has a window with a granite sill, a brownstone lintel, a bull nose frame and an altered sash. The north bay

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matches the east bay, but has two four-light casement windows with iron bars. Each end bay has a water table of shallow projection consisting of four courses of brick. The center bay has a new brick foundation for the five-sided bay. The first story of this center five-sided bay has plain wood trim, four-over-four sash on the north, northeast, and east sides of the bay, and brick walls on the northwest and southeast elevations with one four-over-four sash on each. There is a dentil cornice. The end bays have projecting pairs of pilaster strips. On the second story the center bay has three four-light sash with brownstone sills, iron lintels, and blinds. The end bays, between the pilasters, have larger one-over-one sash with stone sills (limestone?), and one large blind to each. The frieze and cornice are typical, and the center bay has a stained glass sash in the center, flanked by a one-light sash with a typical grille on each side in the frieze.

On the northwest elevation the center block has a porch on brick piers in the center, with concrete block infill between the piers at the foundation level. The north bay foundation has paired six-over-six sash with a brownstone sill that has a wash, a brownstone lintel, a bull nose frame, and iron bars. The sills are in two pieces but the lintel is one piece. There is a wide wood post between the bull noses. The west bay is the same as the north bay. There is a water table like that on the northeast. Around the north side of the block and wing, as well as the northeast corner, the ground is excavated about 2 feet deep, about 2 feet from the foundation wall, with a rubble stone wall that has large ashlar coping stones on top. This wall is carried around the west side and west end, as well. Two of the coping stones on the west are reused from another location. Each has a rectangular and a round hole cut into the top, next to each other, near the center. One of these stones has a half-round depression at one end that could have been a gutter. The first-story center bay has a one-story porch with four square posts and the same cornice as the southeast porch. The porch is enclosed with sections that have six lights over three panels between each pair of posts, and they are set in front of railings that match those on the southeast porch. The panels have sunk fields and ovolo moulds. There are two sets of six lights over three panels on each end of the porch and one set on each side. In the center of the porch is a two-light transom above a door with four lights over a covered panel. To each side of the door is a narrow section with six lights over two panels. The rails and stiles are mortised-and-tenoned, with wedges on the ends of the joints, not pegs. There are metal bars on each side of the top of these six-light-over-three-panel sections, and these bars hold a horizontal 2 by 4 that crosses in front of the top rail and holds each section in place. The north bay of the first story has a typical six-over-six sash with a brownstone lintel that has a quirked Greek ovolo mould across the top. There is a fire escape here that extends up to the frieze. The west bay has the same window and lintel as the north bay. To the west of it is a narrow, two-light sash with a limestone sill and iron lintel. The opening appears to have been cut into the wall later. There is a clear break in the brickwork between the first and second stories here. The first story brick is much lighter, and this pattern continues on the southwest wing. The line in the brickwork between the first and second stories continues on the north side of the porch, but is difficult to see because of staining from the fire escape. The second story has three typical six-over-six sash with brownstone sills and iron lintels. The west and center bays still have blinds. There is a typical frieze and cornice that projects slightly, and three frieze windows. There are paired one-light sash, and the west bay retains a typical grille.

The northwest elevation of the northeast wing has an altered two-light sash in an original opening in the foundation. It has a granite sill with no wash that appears rather new, a bull nose frame, and a brownstone lintel. The foundation stonework is consistent with that on the northeast. There is a fallen cornice block with wire nails in it. It appears to have been re-nailed, as there are other nails that are broken off and may be cut nails. Beneath the white paint are traces of dark green, and beneath that a medium gray paint. The first story has a four-over-four double-hung sash with a wide center vertical muntin that has a bead down the center. There is a brownstone sill, an iron lintel, and blinds. The second story has a short four-light sash with the same center muntin as the first story and the same details. The frieze has two one-light casements with an iron lintel and a typical cornice.

The northwest elevation of the southwest wing has a six-over-six sash in the foundation that has a granite sill, a brownstone lintel, a bull nose frame, and iron bars. The first story has a four-over-four sash with narrow muntins, a brownstone sill, and iron lintel, and one wide blind. The second story is identical to the first. The frieze has a window with a typical grille, and there is typical cornice. All of the brownstone has a smooth finish with no tool marks.

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On the southwest elevation of the wing, the foundation has two three-light casements with iron bars in the west bay. The bars are not the same as other bars at the windows, but are similar, and are set in grooves in the frame. Other iron bars have the ends bent up and are screwed into the frame jambs. The window has a bull nose frame and an iron lintel. The opening has definitely been altered as several stones are cut with a saw. The center bay has brick infill and a new door. Both of the stone jambs have wood nailers, suggesting that there was a wide door with a wood frame here originally. The wood lintel is made of new dimensional lumber. The south bay has two two-light casements with no sill, an iron lintel, a bull nose frame, and iron bars like the west bay. There is a water table like that on the northeast. The first story is four bays. There are three four-over-four sash to the west on the first and second stories that match the windows on the northwest elevation of this room. The south bay has a typical six-over-six sash with a brownstone sill, an iron lintel, and blinds. Above it, between the second story and the frieze, is a short window with paired four-light casements, a limestone sill, iron lintel, and blinds. The frieze projects slightly and has four windows with typical grilles. The windows are not evenly spaced, but are set over the center of the four windows on the first and second stories. There is a typical cornice. There is a break in the brickwork that continues on this elevation between the eighth and ninth courses above the second story windows. There are some darker bricks worked in with the lighter bricks below this line.

On the southwest elevation of the center block, the south bay foundation has brick infill with an altered sash and a wood sill. The first story of the porch is in-filled with stuccoed framing and has a typical six-over-six sash with a wood sill, an ovolo frame, and blinds. The porch has typical detailing, but has single posts on each side. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash and the frieze has a window like the northeast elevation east bay. The cornice is typical. There are six wood steps and one concrete step at the south end of the porch. The southwest elevation of the center block frieze has two one-light casements in the center bay. The west bay has uneven casements like the south bay.

The basement partitions have been completely altered and there are all new doors and trim, new stairs, and tile floors and ceilings. The only original feature is a Reip oven in the west basement room on the northeast elevation. The oven has an oval metal door with a metal insert behind it. The door has a brass plate marked "PREMIUM PATENT BAKE OVEN & ROASTER FROM ALFRED H. REIP 335 BALTO STREET BALTIMORE." The oven door is hung on two strap hinges and has a plate latch. The oven insert slides into a metal sleeve in a hole in the brickwork, and there are pivoting knobs to hold the oven in place. There is a metal-lined firebox below the oven and a rectangular clean-out at the bottom. The oven has a hole in the top at the front to allow heat to escape. The door consists of two metal plates riveted together around the edges, and the plates are curved to create a hollow space between them. The bottom of the firebox has an iron grate to allow the ashes to fall through to the clean-out. There is a fireplace to the south of it that is closed off.

The first-story plan has a center passage with two rooms to the northeast and a wing on the northeast end, and two rooms and a stair passage to the southwest, with a wing on the southwest end. The passage has linoleum on the floor and half paneling consisting of two rows of panels that are sunk and flat and have ovolo panel moulds. On top of the paneling is a chair rail with a bevel on the top, an ogee and bead in the center, and an ovolo at the bottom. The door architrave has pilasters with two beads on the necking, and a quirked ogee on the capital. There is a plain frieze and a bed mould with a quirked Greek ogee and fillet above a quirked Greek ovolo. The cornice also has a quirked Greek ovolo. The doorframe has a beaded interior edge. The southeast door panels have bead and butt work and they are hung on new hinges with five knuckles and loose joints. The doors have slide bolts at the top and bottom, and an iron plate rim lock marked on the brass deadbolt "CLARK & HART BALTO." The lock has a brass knob. The transom has four lights and is hinged at the top, with a lever on the side to open it. There are five sidelights to each side, with a panel below that is sunk and flat and has a quirked ogee and bevel panel mould. There are heating grates in the wall. The interior doors have six panels with tall panels at the top, small frieze panels in the center, and square panels at the bottom. The panels are sunk and flat, with quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. They are hung on heavily painted cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They have a mortise lock with "CLARK & HART BALTO" on the deadbolt, have

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porcelain knobs, flat, rectangular key hole covers and escutcheons that appear to be silver plate. The door to the stair hall is missing. There is a run plaster cornice consisting of a cove with two beads, and the ceiling has ribs that create three panels. The ribs consist of a Torus with a cavetto to each side. In the center of the ceiling is an Italianate plaster medallion with leaves in the center and scrolls on the outer edges that are connected on each side by floral bands. At two ends, the scrolls are separated by bosses. The northwest door is identical to the southeast door.

The east room has random-width, pine floor that runs northwest-southeast and is 3 7/8 inches to 4 7/8 inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field and a quirked ogee and bevel. The door architrave and cornice match that of the passage. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest elevation. It has a white marble hearth, and a brick firebox with splayed jambs that is built with regular brickwork and fairly small joints, and is painted. There is a white marble mantel with gray veining. The mantel has a semi-circular arch with grooves in the spandrels, a scroll bracket in the center, and a scalloped shelf. The northwest jamb has a heating grate with adjustable fins on the back side of it. There is a square opening in the brickwork behind the vent, with a round metal duct through the west corner into the wall between the passage and this room. This duct connects to an opening in the brickwork behind the heating grate in the passage. There is a small, square hole in the bottom of the brick wall in the passage. There are double pocket doors on the northwest with a panel arrangement that matches the other doors, and similar locks, but with no labeling visible. There is an oval plaster ceiling medallion in the center that alternates between anthemion and a trumpet-shaped flower with something coming from the center of the flower. This pattern is repeated in a smaller scale in the center, and a boss flanks this centerpiece on either side. The southeast window is a six-over-nine sash that extends down to the baseboard, while the northeast window is a six-over-six sash that has two panels below it and one panel on each splayed jamb. The wall below the windowsill is recessed and the panels here are sunk and flat, with quirked Greek ogee mouldings. The sash are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, have lancet-profile muntins, and have 13 inch x 20 inch lights. The sash have parting beads but no check rail, are hung on chains, and have been retro-fitted with a draft block. There are paneled interior blinds that are screwed open. Above the southeast window is a pocket for the sash to open up into. The northeast pilasters project further from the wall than the southeast ones. The north room is a mirror image of the east room, creating a double parlor divided by pocket doors. There are several minor differences in the north room. There is no heat vent on the southeast jamb of the fireplace, and no evidence there ever was one. The northwest jamb is not accessible because it is hidden by a built-in bookshelf. The northwest window is a six-over-six sash with panels below the sill, and a cast iron foliate radiator in front of the panels. The name on the radiator is heavily painted and thus eligible. The northeast elevation has a door with splayed jambs with panels that are identical to the window jamb arrangement. There is a two-light transom, but the transom bar does not align with the rails in the jamb panels. There are two doors with three lights each and lancet-profile muntins. The bottom of each door has one panel that is sunk and flat and has a quirked ogee and bevel panel mould. There are large beads where the jamb panels meet the flush jambs of the door. The windows do not have this detail because it would interfere with the shutters. The doors have cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They have an iron plate rim lock with no label on the brass bolt.

The northeast wing room has built-in bookshelves on most of the walls. The floor and cornice match the north and east rooms, and the ceiling has a single rib panel. The ceiling medallion is oval and is the center of the medallion in the east room, with a bead and reel around the edge and a bead moulding on the outer edge. The baseboard has a large bead on the top. The northwest window is a four-over-four double-hung sash with lancet muntins and a wide vertical mullion in the center with a bead down the center of the mullion. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded-interior edge and a quirked ogee and fillet back band. There is a cast iron foliate radiator below the window. The southeast door has six lights over one panel with ovolo muntins and the panel has a sunk field with an ogee and bevel that differs from the other panel moulds with an ogee and bevel. The architrave is the same as the northwest window. The hinges have ball finials and there is a one-light transom that has been altered. On the northeast is a projecting five-sided bay that contains two cast iron foliate radiators and chair rail with an ogee and fillet below. The architrave on the windows in the bay have a wide back band, an ogee and fillet, a small broken field, and a stop. It is mitered at the corners. The four-over-four sash is hung on cords, is not mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and has ovolo muntins, with the center vertical

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muntins being wider.

The west room floor and baseboard match the north and east rooms. The baseboard is pieced on the southwest elevation, near the southeast corner, suggesting there was a doorway in this location once. There are ceiling tiles on the ceiling. The northeast elevation has a fireplace in the center with a white marble hearth, splayed brick jambs that appear to be pressed brick with narrow joints, and a black marble mantel with plain pilasters, a plain frieze, and a plain shelf. To the north of the fireplace is a closet that no longer has a door, and shelves have been inserted in here. Above is a four-panel door with sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints and has a new lock. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge and a broken field above the door that extends across the side architrave like a cornice and has a Greek ovolo above it. The ceiling hides anything that might be above this ovolo. East of the fireplace is a narrower closet with a tall two-panel door below a shorter one. The hinges, panels, and architrave are the same as the north closet. There are new locks and knobs, and the ghost of a rim lock. On the southeast elevation there is a door set to the east with a full cornice like the passage doors. The door has nine lights of pebble glass above two panels. It has ovolo muntins, and the panels match the closets. The cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints. The mortise lock is typical, but there is no clear labeling. The frieze and cornice of the door continue to the southwest wall. The wall below this cornice is all paneled in six panels that match the closet. The southwest wall covers the south stile of this paneling, as if it was added later. The paneled wall on the southeast projects forward of the door pilaster slightly. The northwest window is a typical six-over-six sash and the pilaster projects far from the wall. On the southwest elevation, to the west, is a closet with a two-panel door like the rest of the closets. A new lock replaces a rim lock. The architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge, and it is set on blocks with a broken field while the other closet architrave extends down to the floor. The hinges have loose joints.

The closet on the southwest side of the west room has a window on the northwest with a two-light casement and splayed plain jambs. The mitered architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge. The hinges have loose joints. On the southwest side of this closet is a built-in closet with shelves, but the doors are gone. It has a quirked Greek ovolo cornice that is not the same profile as the other closets.

The stair passage has a double run of stairs that ascends along the southeast wall to a landing on the southwest and then ascends to the northeast along the northwest wall. It has a turned newel and balusters, and scroll brackets. There are five tall panels below the stringer, and they are sunk and flat with quirked Greek ogee and bevel panel moulds. At the southwest end of the passage was a door, but it is now gone. On the northwest elevation is a four-panel door with sunken fields, quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds, and head-cut trim. The hinges have loose joints and the mortise lock has porcelain knobs and is not labeled. This door opens to the back of the paneled wall in the west room. The panels are painted behind the wall, which could only have been done if one of the walls was added later. The doorjamb has a light switch that automatically comes on when the door opens. This door is set to the west. There is a typical passage door and cornice to the north on the northwest wall, and another on the northeast wall that leads to the passage.

The south room has a fireplace on the northeast with a stone hearth, brick jambs that are very smooth, regular brick that is painted, and a black marble surround. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters and frieze, a bead mould with a quirked Greek ovolo and bead and a Greek cavetto and bead below it. The mantel appears to be a 20th century addition. There is half paneling on the walls similar to that in the passage, but it is narrower and three panels high. The panels are flat and sunk, with ogee moulds. The floor and cornice match the north and east rooms, but there is no frieze and rail below the cornice or on the ceiling. The southeast window architrave has a quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge. The jambs are splayed, and the window extends down to the baseboard. The muntins have a wide, flat center with an ovolo on each side on the bottom sash, and lancet-profile muntins on the top sash. The top of the window architrave has a slight pediment. The northeast door has typical pilasters and cornice as found in the passage. There are built-in bookcases on the southwest and northeast, east of

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the fireplace. The door cornice has been copied and carried around on the northwest and southeast walls. There is a door on the southwest, set to the south, with five panels that have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The center panel is a lying panel. There are new hinges and a new lock, and the door appears to be 20th century. The architrave has an ogee and bead back band and a beaded interior edge.

The south room of the southwest wing is carpeted. The wall that ran northeast-southwest and was the original exterior wall of the wing has been taken out, but there is still a beam in this location dividing the ceiling into two. Both halves have the same cornice as the south room, the southeast half cornice being plaster on expanded metal lath on the northeast side, where it is deteriorated. The northeast door architrave matches the opposite side of the door. The window architrave is the same as the south room window, and the sash have lancet muntins. The two windows on the southwest are recessed below the sill and have three panels each here that are sunk and flat, with ogee panel moulds. The southeast window extends down to the baseboard. The door on the northwest elevation has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. There is a back band applied to the plaster wall. There was once a pivoting door here, as there is a metal plate on the door soffit and the northeast jamb has a groove cut in it. This door leads to the service vestibule at the southwest end of the stairs.

The door on the southeast elevation of the service vestibule has a small broken field with a beaded interior edge and plain corner blocks. The door on the southwest elevation has the same architrave but it is new, and has a new four-panel door that leads to a modern bathroom. The northwest elevation has a door set to the west with the same architrave as the southeast door. The four-panel door has sunken fields, quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds, cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and a new mortise lock that replaces an earlier mortise lock. There is a door on the northwest elevation, set to the north, with the same architrave as the southeast door and a four-panel door like the door set to the west of it. The top two panels of this door, however, are now glazed. This door also leads to a small modern bathroom. On the northeast is a doorway to the stair passage, also with the same architrave as the southeast door, and the door itself is gone. Beneath the stairs it is open to the basement staircase.

The north room of the southwest wing has a tile floor and a drop ceiling. The door architrave matches that of the service vestibule. The ceiling hides the top of the window architrave. It has a plain back band that appears original on the southwest windows, but has been added on one side of the northwest window and is not on the other side of this window. All the sash have ovolo muntins.

The second story has a transverse passage that runs southwest-northeast, with the stairway at the southwest end. There are two chambers on the south side of the passage, two chambers on the north side, and two chambers converted to a single large room at the northeast end of the passage. The stair landing has a door on the southwest wall that has four panels, the top two glazed, and it is a new door. There are sidelights with three lights above a panel that is sunk and flat and has a quirked ogee and bevel panel mould. The architrave is the same as in the service vestibule. The stair details are identical up to the third story. The passage has carpeting. It is divided in half by pilasters with capitals that match the door cornices, but have three beads below the Greek ogee. The doors have plain pilasters with a broken field and a beaded interior edge. The cornice has a plain frieze and a quirked Greek ogee with one bead below it on the frieze. There are also three-light transoms which pivot on a center point. The four-panel doors have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee and bevel panel moulds. The doors are hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They have mortise locks labeled "CLARK & HART, BALTO" and have mineral knobs. The south chamber door has been flipped and has a new lock, as has the north chamber door. The northwest-center chamber has a new door.

The south chamber has carpeting and ceiling tiles. There is a fireplace on the northeast elevation with a marble mantel and hearth of white marble with gray veining. It has plain pilasters, a plain frieze, and a plain shelf. There are splayed brick jambs. The baseboard has a broken field and a quirked ogee and bevel on top. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in closet of walnut that was made for this space. It has two semicircular-arched doors at the top, each with a sunk, flat panel with a bolection moulding.

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There are two drawers at the bottom with wood pulls, and they are constructed with hand-cut dovetails. The bottom of the closet is toenailed to the floor with cut nails. Beneath the back rail and the north side rail is grass matting. The flooring here runs northwest-southeast and appears to be natural pine with no finish. To the east of the fireplace is a door with typical panels, hardware, architrave, and cornice for the second story. The northwest door, leading to the passage, also has typical second-story architrave. The window architrave matches that of the doors, and it projects far into the room on the southwest but not on the southeast. The windows have splayed jambs with two sets of shutters, and two panels on each set. The panels are sunk and flat and have the typical quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There are two matching panels on the soffit and two panels below the windowsill. The window is recessed below the sill, and there is one panel that matches the others on each jamb below the sill. The sash have parting beads and lancet-profile muntins, and are hung on sash weights with chains. The window frame has a bull nose moulding on the exterior. There is a typical four-panel door on the southwest elevation, set to the west, with butt hinges that have loose joints and a Yale mortise lock. The architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge, and is mitered at the corners. Each jamb has two panels and there is one on the soffit; they are sunk and flat, and have no moulds.

The southwest wing southeast chamber has had the floor raised above the level of the south chamber. The baseboard in this room is typical and the ceiling has sawn lath fastened with cut nails. The room has frieze windows above shorter windows, but there is no clear evidence on the walls that a floor was taken out.

The southeast-center chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, typical door and window architrave, and a door on the northeast, set to the east, that has the typical four panels and typical hardware, but with new knobs. The southeast windows are done as a pair and the cornice carries across both, with a panel between them that has a beaded edge, and there are no shutters.

The west chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, typical window and door trim for the second story, and a fireplace on the northeast that is identical to the one in the south chamber. There is a built-in closet to the east that has a two-panel door below a one-panel door. The doors have sunk fields and ovolo moulds. The hinges have ball finials and the architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge. It is narrow. There is typical baseboard inside the closet. This closet appears to have been added. To the north of the fireplace is a new five-panel door with a lying panel in the center. The northwest elevation has a typical window with typical trim that projects far into the room.

The northwest-center chamber has a tile floor, typical baseboard, typical door architrave, and a typical window with no shutters. The architrave here has a broken field with a beaded interior edge, and there is a quirked Greek ovolo across the top. There is a door on the northeast, set to the north, with a wide architrave that is head-cut and has a broken field and a beaded interior edge. It is a typical four-panel door with typical hinges and lock.

The north and east chambers have been converted to one large room, but will be treated as two separate rooms. The north chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, door and window architrave, and window. The southwest elevation has a fireplace in the center that is identical to that in the south chamber. The hearth has a round iron grate that pivots to open and close it, and it lifts out. Beneath the marble hearth is brick, and there is a round tin lining under the grate. Below this lining is a square tin box with a round duct running back to beneath the firebox. The back of this duct ends 32 inches back of the grate, or approximately 10 inches behind the back of the firebox. The duct turns down at that point and must be buried in the center of the mass of the chimneystack. The door to the west of the fireplace has typical door trim. On the northeast is a typical four-panel door with typical architrave, but the hinges have loose joints and there is a Yale mortise lock. This door is not as old as the rest, as it does not have through tenons.

The east chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, typical door and window architrave, and typical windows. The southwest elevation has a fireplace in the center that has a Tudor arch, but is otherwise identical to the other second-story fireplaces. Brick

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has been added to the bottom of the back of the firebox. South of the fireplace is a door with typical architrave. On the northeast elevation, to the north, is a window that has been converted to a door. The shutters are now fixed, and the trim projects further on the northeast than on the southeast. There are a pair of two-panel doors with sunk fields and ogee and bevel panel moulds, and a four-light transom with lancet muntins.

The northeast wing south chamber has a tile floor, a baseboard with a broken field, and an architrave with a beaded interior edge and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows are paired, with a panel between them that is sunk and flat and has an ogee and bevel mould. The door on the southwest has a rim lock that is heavily painted, has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and has slide bolts on the top and bottom. The door on the northwest has the typical four panels and typical hinges. The cast iron rim lock is plain and appears to be original. There is a three-light transom. The northeast wing center chamber is a bathroom with a white tile floor and tiles on the bottom half of the walls. It has a typical four-panel door with typical hinges and a new lock that replaces the rim lock.

The northeast wing north chamber has a typical four-panel door that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and has through tenons. The hinges have loose joints and there is a typical rim lock. The door has a three-light transom. There was a threshold here, but it is now gone and there are bent-over cut sprigs here that indicate its presence. The random-width pine floor runs northwest-southeast and varies between 4 ¾ inches and 5 ¼ inches. The baseboard is mostly broken field but part of the southwest wall has typical first-story baseboard. There was something built in on the southwest wall, to the west, and it was in three sections. The boards that it was constructed of were approximately 1 inch thick, and it was nailed to the floor in the front. The pair of windows on the northwest has a panel between them like that on the southeast window in the south room of this wing. The architrave also matches that window.

The center chamber in the southwest wing is reached from the stair landing, and has a tile floor. The southeast wall is of beaded-edge vertical boards. The window architrave varies. The northwest sash has a broken field with a bead, and corner blocks. Beneath the sill is a board with a groove cut in it. On the southwest elevation, the west bay has plain head-cut trim and below the sill is a broken field. The center bay has plain head-cut trim and below the sill is a groove. The south bay has plain head-cut trim set on blocks on top of the sill, and the board below the sill is plain. All of the sash have muntins with ovolo mouldings.

The landing between the second and third stories has a door on the southwest with a short, but otherwise typical, four-panel door. It has typical hinges and a new lock that replaces the mortise lock. The architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge. The wall above the door projects to the northeast 7-½ inches. There is a window above the door with splayed jambs and two one-light casements. The architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge, is mitered at the corners, and has a groove in the board below the sill.

The third-story chamber in the southwest wing has two steps down to the tile floor and has broken-field baseboard. There is a random-width, beaded-edge, vertical-board wall on the southeast. There are three windows on the southwest with two-light casements. The architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge, the hinges are typical for the house, and there are square slide bolts at the top and bottom of one of each pair of casements. This chamber has been divided into three rooms by later walls.

The third story has a center passage that is connected to the stairway on the southwest and has three doors on the northwest, three on the southeast, and one on the northeast. All of the doors are typical four-panel doors, five with mineral knobs and two with brass knobs that probably date to the 20th century. There are two-light transoms on all but the two center doors. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge and plain corner blocks. The doors originally opened out but now open in. The center of the ceiling has a four-light skylight with a metal grate and plywood over the sash. The walls are sloped up to the skylight. In the center of the southeast wall is a stairway up to the lantern around the skylight. The stair has a plain open stringer

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with random-width beaded-edge vertical boards below it, rectangular-in-plan balusters and a turned newel. There is a closet below the steps, with typical architrave and a four-panel door that has almost square panels with sunken panels that have pyramidal double fields. They also have quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door is hung on typical hinges and the interior is bead and butt work. The stairs are constructed with cut nails. The northeast chamber door has a rim lock of bent iron plates that is labeled "CLARK & HART, BALTO."

Also on the property is a garage of frame with several walls or parts of walls that are rubble stone, and a large board-and-batten shed.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	n/a	Architect/Builder	L. H. Fowler
Construction dates	c. 1853, 1924		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The "Dumbarton" property, part of the tract known as "Friends Discovery," was the 168-acre dwelling plantation of Johns Hopkins when he died in 1834, and was sold in December 1839 by his executor, Samuel Hopkins. No sale ad could be located that might describe what the farm contained, but it is believed that a house was standing on the property. Photographs of a house known as "Farm Gates" that was on the property, but no longer survives, show a large, rambling brick structure that was probably added to several times, but the earliest sections could easily have been existing in 1839. The farm was known as "Dumbarton" when Hopkins owned it, and retained that name when purchased by Robert A. Taylor for \$12,000. Taylor is believed to be responsible for the present brick country house, though its date of construction has been a matter of debate. J. Thomas Scharf wrote in History of Baltimore City and County of 1881 "the mansion was erected in 1853 by Robert A. Taylor." More recently, several people have questioned that date. Michael Trostel attributed the house to Robert Cary Long, Jr. on the basis of its striking similarity to Dr. Patrick McCauley's country house, "Mondawmin," which formerly stood on Liberty Road and was apparently completed in 1841. He earlier had attributed "Mondawmin" to Long based on its similarity to several buildings known to have been designed by Long, such as Mt. Ida in Ellicott City. Like "Dumbarton," "Mondawmin" had a recessed center and corners, frieze windows in the third story, and shorter wings. It seems very likely that the design of "Dumbarton" was based on "Mondawmin," unless they both were based on an as yet unidentified precedent. The most obvious connection to explain the similarity of the two buildings would be through the architect. Since Long died in 1849, the house would have to date before then, unless Taylor was delayed for a number of years in carrying out the designs. However, it is also possible that Taylor knew "Mondawmin" and patterned his own estate after it; if so, he could have hired any available local architect or builder. Taylor was the head of a dry goods auction house in Baltimore, but little more is known about him and whether he ran in the same circles as Dr. McCauley. (1)

John McGrain's research seems to support the contention that the house dates to the 1840s. He notes that the 1840 transfer book had only \$100 worth of improvements for the 100 acres of Johnzey Hopkins estate, and the following year assessment for Taylor had \$4,000 worth of improvements. In addition, the transfer book for 1851-1866 had no entries to indicate Taylor made any changes. There are several possible problems with this information, however. Hopkins dwelling plantation was 168 acres, so the property listed in the Transfer Book is at the least incomplete, but is more likely a different parcel of land. As late as 1857 the Taylor Map of Baltimore County, Maryland shows the land south of "Dumbarton" as part of "Friends Discovery," belonging to the heirs of Jno Hopkins, so this should have been reflected in the assessments, as well. The same year that the "Dumbarton" improvements were assessed for \$4,000, the "Mondawmin" improvements were assessed for \$12,000. Since the houses are so similar, the tax assessments should be closer. The "Farm Gates" house, along with the other farm buildings, could easily be the assessed improvements in 1841. James W. Foster, former director of the Maryland Historical Society, attributed the building to Niemsee & Neilson, though there is no documentary evidence to confirm this, and Michael Trostel conjectured that perhaps they made changes to the house in 1853, including adding the porches and cupola and raising the chimneys. Such early alterations

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are a necessary adjunct to the theory that the house dates to the early 1840s, because there are Italianate features in "Dumbarton" that are simply not found in Baltimore at that time. The assumption is that the architect, especially one as skilled as Long, would not have mixed Greek and Italianate details at the same time in one building. However, in 1853 the Italianate was still very new to Baltimore. One of the first buildings to bring features of it to the city was Niernsee & Neilson's design for Dr. Thomas's house at the corner of the Washington Monument. This building was clearly a blend of both Greek and Italianate. In addition, the architect was limited by what features the client liked and how far he was willing to go with something that was new and unfamiliar. (2)

A careful examination of the house can help to both answer some questions and raise others. Perhaps the most suggestive features are the numerous locks labeled "Clark & Hart," all of which appear to be original to the doors. These men were only partnered for about three years, from 1851 To 1853, so the locks must certainly date to this period or a year or two later. If the doors and locks were part of the 1853 work, then it was either new construction, or there was a major alteration, or the house sat unfinished for a long period of time. The problem with the latter argument is that the finishes are a mixture of Greek and Italianate, and it seems unlikely that some, but not all, the decorative plasterwork (the Greek ceiling medallions, especially) would have been completed before any of the doors were installed. The round-arched marble mantels are also common in the 1850s, but unknown in the 1840s, and would have to have been added later. "Dumbarton" originally had central heat, with ducts built into the fireplaces on the first story and at least one chamber. Long is known to have used this heating source in his designs for the Baker Mansion in Altoona, Pennsylvania in 1846, though the ducts were in interior walls (perhaps because the fireplaces were on the exterior walls). Central heating furnaces were in their infancy at this time, and are much more likely to be encountered in the early 1850s than ten years earlier. The doors, baseboards, and some other features have ogee and bevel mouldings. These can be found in Baltimore in the mid- to late-1840s, and become common in the 1850s. If they were also added later, than the plaster should post-date the mouldings, since baseboards were typically added before the plaster was laid up and the ornamental plaster was added. These features all suggest that the house was new in 1853. (3)

Several other features suggest that the wings were added to the main block of the house at a slightly later date. The doorway from the east half of the double parlor into the northeast wing has splayed jambs like the windows, but the details appear to be early, as if the wing was added shortly after. The doorway on the northeast wall of the south chamber also appears to have been a window that was converted to a door, but the door and trim are consistent with the rest of the house, suggesting that either the change was made soon after the main block was completed, or even during construction, but after much of the finish work was installed. The doorway with sidelights and transom on the stair landing suggests that the southwest wing was not originally two stories tall, as there must have been a good reason to use glazing here to allow light into the stair hall. But there must have been a one-story wing or porch to step out onto, or there would have been no need for a door. It is also possible that this door and sidelights and transom were moved to this location from somewhere, such as the basement level of the southwest wing. Michael Trostel believed that the porches were added later, probably because their stylistic details are more typical of the 1850s. The southeast elevation, with the wide wrap-around porch, is the façade usually illustrated, and because of its orientation facing southeast and toward York Road, it seems that it is generally considered to be the front, but the more formal northwest elevation was almost certainly designed as the public façade. The northwest has only a one-bay porch, and the first-story windows have brownstone lintels that all the other openings lack. There was an entrance to the property off of Bellona Avenue, which would have brought one more to the northwest side of the house. The use of brownstone is also more consistent with the 1850s than the early 1840s, and it is not likely that they were installed in later alterations. The wide porch of the southeast probably denotes the garden side of the dwelling. (4)

The 1841 tax assessment also indicates that Taylor was farming "Dumbarton," as he had five horses, 14 cows, ten hogs, and two male slaves that probably provided most of the labor under the supervision of an overseer. Taylor added 85 acres to his farm in

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1843 and two very small tracts in 1844. The house was clearly standing by 1857, for it was illustrated on the Taylor map of Baltimore that was published that year. The woodcut shows the house pretty much as it exists today, though the proportions are skewed to make the house look taller than it is for its width. The southeast façade, with the wrap-around porch, is shown, and the presence of statuary and small trees near the dwelling suggests that this was the garden front. The stairs were originally set in the middle of the porch, and the bay window on the northeast, now rendered in brick but formerly in frame, is not shown. This could just be artistic license, but the bay is shown in a painting executed by Baltimore landscape painter Augustus Weidenbach c. 1858. This painting shows landscaping on the southeast side of the house, but also a drive that passed alongside the porch. Whether there was another drive on the northwest side is not clear, but the 1881 engraving of the house shows it encircled by a drive. This view calls the northwest façade the rear. Some later maps indicate the drive encircled the house, while others show that it only ran along the southeast side. Whichever side Taylor considered to be the public front, it would seem that later owners treated the southeast as the main entrance. (5)

Taylor surveyed his property and laid it out into a number of potential building sites for country villas, then offered "Dumbarton" for sale in 1863, either in whole or in parts. He described the property in detail: "The building improvements are new, and embrace all the modern arrangements for convenience and comfort. The principal mansion house is an elegant double brick dwelling, with wings, two stories and an attic over the basement, &c., with a wide piazza, extending along the front and wings. On the principal floor there is a large hall, three parlors, library room, dining room, with pantries attached, bath room, &c., &c. The upper stories contain sixteen chambers, water fixtures throughout, with three bath rooms, and flues for heating the house. There is an ice-house under the piazza, and a patent ice-house, with a fruit room attached, near the dwelling. The garden covers 4 acres, is beautifully improved, and contains a great variety of fine fruit trees, and with a large conservatory, and a green-house [sic], containing a variety of the best foreign grapes, &c. . . . The improvements on the southern portion are extensive, and embrace all necessary farm buildings, with a large and comfortable brick dwelling. Also, an extensive orchard of fine fruits." Presumably, the northeast wing served as the third parlor and the west room, with closets on either side of the fireplace, was the library. (6)

There was little time, however, for Taylor to make any sales. At his death on 15 October 1863, at the age of 69, Taylor bequeathed "Dumbarton" to his grandson, also named Robert A. Taylor. The inventory of the late Taylor's property at Dumbarton does not list rooms to further define their function, but does suggest a few details about life there. Since this was a country house for summer occupancy, it is not surprising that most of the rooms had oil cloths or Canton matting on the floors. The stairs had brass rods, but these did not hold carpeting, but seem to have also secured Canton matting. No curtains are mentioned, only window blinds that would have shielded the room from bright sun while allowing cooling breezes to enter. Of the mattresses mentioned, none were feather, only three were filled with hair, and nine were filled with husks. Feather mattresses would have been too warm for the summer. Husks would seem to be uncomfortable, but clearly Taylor could have afforded better, if he had felt it necessary. Taylor had a full-scale farm operation at "Dumbarton," with a complete set of farm implements, including ploughs, wheat drill, cultivator, reaper, threshing machine and wheat fan, as well as a cider mill. His livestock included five horses and a colt, four cows and two calves, three hogs, 50 chickens, and five hives of bees. His crops included corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes. The smaller quantity of cattle and hogs than was listed in 1841 probably reflects the fact that, as he was getting older and trying to sell the farm, Taylor must have been scaling back his operation. The farm was sold the following year, and was described by the local newspaper as being "improved by a large modern-built mansion, large farmer's house, gardener's house, barn, &c. &c." The paper incorrectly identified the purchaser as a Mr. Raymond, but noted that the \$65,000 purchase price included "all the stock and implements on the place and the growing crops." (7)

"Dumbarton" was actually purchased by Joseph H. Rieman (b. 29 August 1822) of Baltimore, whose father was involved in the early sugar refining business in Baltimore and later formed a commission merchant house that was later taken over by his sons.

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In addition to this business, Joseph also sat on the board of numerous banks and railroads, and invested in real estate. Rieman took a serious interest in farming and developed a large herd of Jersey cattle at "Dumbarton." Not surprisingly, his large bank barn was also illustrated along with the house in 1881, and several farm buildings have been preserved in early photographs. A late-nineteenth century photograph that shows the southwest end of the house indicates that a bay window was added to the wing at an unknown date. The bay window is in a similar location to that on the northeast side, but the form and details vary, suggesting that it was not an original feature like the one on the northeast. A square room was set on top of the bay, probably at yet another date. These additions required opening up the wall of the wing, but evidence of patching cannot be seen. (8)

Joseph Rieman died in 1897, and his inventory includes no items in the house, but does list livestock, implements, and crops. He was using mules instead of horses, and had five of them. His prize dairy herd consisted of seven cows, four heifers, and a bull. His lone horse was probably used to pull the large family carriage and Jagger buggy kept on the property. In addition to the basic tools were a cider mill, wheat fan, and cucumber pump; the latter must not have been over a well, or it would have been considered part of the real estate, and thus not included in the inventory. The crops included 35 acres in wheat and twelve in rye, plus corn, oats, hay, potatoes, feed and straw. "Dumbarton" passed to Reiman's daughter, Charlotte, and her husband, David Gregg McIntosh, Jr. McIntosh was a lawyer, served in the Maryland House and Senate, and continued to operate "Dumbarton" as a dairy farm. The 1918 tax assessment gives the most thorough description of the buildings on the 201-½ acres that was now "Dumbarton." These included: "House, 15 x 17, 12 x 31, 12 x 13, \$652; House, \$407; Stable, \$60; Dwelling (2 ½) 48x 52, 12 x 32, 10 x 32, \$12, 802; Ice house, 22 x 25, \$165; Gas house, \$50; Green house, 22 x 59, \$195; Green house, 25 x 68, \$225; Green house, 46 x 25, \$173; Barrack, 21 x 45, 28 x 47, \$678; Garage and stable, 45 x 29, 22 x 16, \$802; Play house, \$150; Garage and stable, \$604; Manager's house, \$1,002; Wood shed, 51 x 20, \$153; Ice house and farm shed, \$150; House, 37 x 26, 34 x 18, 37 x 29, \$11,936; Ash house, \$50; Barn, 82 x 45, 9 x 41, \$2,922; Granary, 33 x 45, \$535; Farm shed, 16 x 98, \$314; Chicken house, 19 x 48, \$156; Hog house, 19 x 38, \$126; Scratch shed, \$80; Cow barn, \$325; Bull stable, \$76; House (2), 25 x 14, \$870." The livestock on the farm was comparable to records from other periods, and typical for an average farm operation: five mules, two cows, two heifers, and 14 pigs. (9)

In 1923 the McIntoshes hired Baltimore architect Laurence Hall Fowler to make alterations to the house. Fowler graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1898 and subsequently studied architecture at Columbia University. After graduation in 1902 he worked for the firms of Bruce Price, a Baltimorean who had moved to New York, and Boring and Tilton. In 1904 he was accepted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he studied only briefly before returning to Baltimore. His work is well documented, but the McIntoshes chose him undoubtedly because David McIntosh was a classmate at Hopkins. The changes he made to portions of the house for the McIntoshes were extreme. The south room, which probably always functioned as the dining room, was apparently not large enough for them, so the southwest brick wall was removed to enlarge the room. A steel beam was placed here to support the brick wall of the second story. Since the southwest wing was shorter than the dining room, the southeast brick wall also had to be removed and part of the wrap-around porch enclosed to make one large room. Another steel beam was inserted where the brick wall was removed at the first story to support the second story. These beams apparently could not be hidden above the ceiling, as Fowler intended, so they divide the ceiling into random squares that preserve the outline of the original walls. Fowler did not add other beams to create a rational pattern of divisions in the ceiling, but added run plaster cornice of a similar, but not identical, profile, on either side of the beams. This cornice is laid on expanded metal lath. The plaster ceiling medallion was removed from the dining room, probably because it was no longer in the center of the enlarged space. The bay window added to the southwest wing, which would have now been part of the enlarged dining room, was removed. For unknown reasons, the south window was stripped of its original trim, rather than duplicating it in the added southwest windows. A door on the north elevation, which led to beneath the stairs and was probably for servants bringing food up from the kitchen, was closed off. The dining room also was given new flooring, half paneling and a new mantel, though the latter is not shown in Fowler's plans or mentioned in the specifications. The hearth was to be adjusted to be flush with the new

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-99

Name "Dumbarton"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

floor, and in February 1924 additional work was specified for this fireplace, including "brick lining and underfire, damper and throat, marble facing and outside hearth. The final accounts note that Belgian black marble was used for the facing. Perhaps, in the process of making all these changes the mantel was damaged and replaced, but no mention is made of the mantel. (10)

The west room, designated the office, also underwent significant changes. It had already been broken up to some degree at an unknown date when a door was cut through the center of the southeast wall and a closet created inside the room, accessed from the stair passage. The closet walls were apparently paneled. Fowler intended to keep the closet and construct a wall along the southwest end of the office, making a bathroom to the north and a storage room to the south. The north end was to receive a small window, which is still in place. In January 1924 Fowler changed the plans slightly, switching the location of the bathroom and storage room, and they remain this way, with the former to the south and the latter to the north. At some point the closet was removed and the panel wall was placed against the original wall to close off the closet door, which was left in place. This change was likely not made by Fowler, as he probably would have removed the door and plastered over the opening, as he did with the door to the dining room and another door from the office to the southwest wing. As with the dining room, and probably for the same reason, the plaster ceiling medallion was removed. On the southeast side of the fireplace an 18-inch-square flue was added, apparently as an alteration to the existing flue. The change is visible in the west chimneystack, where one of the flues has been opened below the chimney pot. To make the change, the closet next to the fireplace had to be removed and replaced. (11)

The southwest wing also went through changes beyond those connected to the expansion of the dining room. In the center was an enclosed winder service stair that Fowler's plans indicate was to remain. It has since been removed, probably when the house was converted to offices by the Board of Education. The north rooms in this wing, which were a storeroom and bathroom, were divided by a board wall which Fowler removed, and new dressers, a new sink, and additional windows were added to convert this to a pantry. There was a chimney on the southwest wall of the wing (it is just visible in the photograph of this wing and the bay windows that Fowler removed) that was also taken down. Judging from Fowler's drawing and specifications, which show the flue within the original brick wall and being reused as a plumbing chase, this chimney must have been original, but its function is unknown. A swinging door was added into the expanded dining room; this door has been removed but the opening has clear indications that it was here. The first story passage has half paneling very similar to the dining room, but Fowler's drawings do not indicate it and it is not mentioned in the final accounting. Presumably, the McIntoshes liked it in the dining room and must have been added it to the passage slightly later. The sliding doors between the double parlors were to be replaced with glazed pine doors, parts of which were hinged, but as can be seen in the doors and in the final accounting, fortunately this change was not made. The expansion of the dining room caused grave changes to the second story of the southwest wing, because the floor level was lower here than in the main block. Hence, the floor had to be raised several feet in the south chamber of the wing in order to have the whole dining room ceiling at the same height. This, in turn, created an unusable space on the second story of the wing, and removing the third floor and creating a tall room that opened off of the south chamber remedied this. The northwest center chamber was sub-divided by several partition walls and a bathroom added in one of the new spaces. The two chambers at the northeast end were to remain divided; this partition wall was apparently removed much later. The northeast wing underwent changes, as bathrooms were added to the center and south chambers in this wing, and the north chamber was converted to a dressing room, with built-in shelves and closets added to the southwest and northeast walls. These built-ins have since been removed, but there are clear ghosts to indicate their presence and configuration. In the center of the second-story passage was a skylight that brought in light from the lantern on the roof. There was a railing around this opening on the third story. Both the skylight and the railing were to be removed, and the hole floored over. A later letter notes that the skylight would remain, but there is no credit for it in the final accounting, so the original plan must have been followed. (12)

There were numerous other changes, as well, not all of which will be detailed here. Windows were added, especially to the southwest end. There was a door with sidelights on the southwest end of the southwest wing basement, and Fowler dotted in the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-99

Name "Dumbarton"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

door, but not the sidelights, and added the note to "remove partition." Clearly, there were to be some changes to the door, but it is not clear that he intended to remove the sidelights. He may have changed plans later, but this was most likely all removed and replaced with brick infill and a modern door by the Board of Education. New kitchens, floors and walls were added to modernize the basement and alter how it functioned. Fowler's plans indicate that the north half of the southwest wall had already been removed and a beam installed, thus enlarging this kitchen space. Who did this, and when, is not known, but the first story wall is also merely a stud wall. Presumably, this was originally a brick wall, and the third story wall, which extends above the wing roof, is still brick. Further investigation inside this wall is warranted at some time to try to date the changes. (13)

There is an undated plan by Fowler that called for the removal of the northeast bay and the addition of a brick room with a fireplace at the northeast end. This was not done, and instead, in 1928 Fowler removed the bay and rebuilt it, with a greater projection, in brick. At the same time, the window on the southeast end of this wing was converted to French doors. The cost of this work was estimated to be \$4,026.00. The undated plan shows a wider opening into the wing from the north parlor than the other doorways in the house. Assuming this was not an error in measurement, this would suggest that the existing opening has been narrowed, and perhaps contains reused material. The possibility of reused material in many locations is very real, and clouds the whole history of the building. Fowler specified reusing at least one of the windows in the dining room expansion, and doors and door openings have clearly been moved around. The notes on the replacement of the bay window specify that the brick would be painted to match that of the rest of the house. This is the first written documentation that it was painted, although photographs and the Weidenbach painting all suggest that it was from the beginning. It has since been sandblasted and re-pointed, both of which have caused deterioration to the walls. While the changes made by Fowler and the McIntoshes are now considered historic, most of them were done with little regard for the historic character and integrity of "Dumbarton." The changes made by the Board of Education, which acquired the property in 1954, were just as unsympathetic, and are not yet historic. The recent addition of a sprinkler system, with pipes that crash through original cornices and are carried around the room in front of these cornices, blocking the view of them, is also unfortunate. Nevertheless, the house still retains a great deal of original material and conveys a sense of its time and place. (14)

That "Dumbarton" survives at all is quite amazing. Shortly after Fowler completed his first work on the house, the McIntoshes sold much of the land to developer James Keilty for what would become the Rodgers Forge neighborhood. When the Board of Education bought the house and remaining land for new school buildings, the house was to be torn down, but protests from the community convinced the Board to save the building and convert it to office use. The offices were emptied in 1988 and three years later the Baltimore Actors' Theatre Conservatory moved their school into the building, ensuring that it will be maintained. (15)

Notes:

(1) J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia: J. Everts & Co., 1881), p. 892. I am indebted to Peter Pearre for sharing his and the late Michael Trostel's files on "Mondawmin." John McGrain, "Dumbarton," *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, 1992. Robert Taylor Map of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1857.

(2) John W. McGrain to Michael F. Trostel, 18 April 1991. copy in the Baltimore County Planning Department VF, s.v. "Dumbarton."

(3) Notes from Jim Wollon, in the files of Orlando Ridout V. I am also indebted to Tom Rinehart for sharing this with me. For central heating in Baltimore, see Trostel and Pearre, *Architects, "The Enoch Pratt House Historic Structures Report,"*

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-99

Name "Dumbarton"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

forthcoming. McGrain, "Dumbarton."

(4) McGrain to Trostel, 18 April 1991.

(5) McGrain to Trostel, 18 April 1991. Baltimore County Land Records, TK 329-149, TK 349-414. Taylor, Map of Baltimore County, 1857. "Dumbarton House" Augustus Weidenbach c. 1858, Maryland Historical Society. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, opposite p. 892.

(6) Sun (Baltimore), 21 September 1863. Clipping in Baltimore County Planning Department VF, s.v. "Dumbarton."

(7) Robert A. Taylor inventory, copy in files of Susan Catling. Baltimore County Advocate (Towson), 10 September 1864, p. 2.

(8) Baltimore County Land Records, JHL 42-321. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, pp. 419-20. McGrain, "Dumbarton." I am indebted to Susan Catling for sharing her research files on "Dumbarton." Baltimore City Directories, 1865-1866. Copy of photo in Baltimore County Planning Department VF, s.v. "Dumbarton."

(9) Joseph H. Rieman inventory, 30-121, 30-297, 30-301. Baltimore County Tax Assessment, 1918, copy in the files of Susan Catling.

(10) Egon Verheyen, ed., Laurence Hall Fowler, Architect (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1984).

(11) Laurence Hall Fowler Papers, Evergreen, Johns Hopkins University. I am indebted to Susan Catling for sharing copies of Fowler's correspondence on "Dumbarton."

(12) Fowler Papers.

(13) Fowler Papers.

(14) Fowler Papers. Baltimore County Land Records, 2439-313.

(15) McGrain, "Dumbarton." Catling, research files, s.v. "Dumbarton."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-99

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3 A.

Acreage of historical setting 20 A.

Quadrangle name Towson

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Much of the land has been converted to ball fields or had school buildings constructed on it, so only the center of the lot with the historic structures was considered.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization date 01/27/2003

street and number 610 Regester Ave. telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212-1915

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-99

Name "Dumbarton"

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See endnotes

2439.

BH-99

~~5906 Bellona Ave.~~

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Charlotte Rieman McIntosh, widow/ Barto Co	Bd. of C'd. / Barto Co	1 Mar. 1954	2439- 313	Deed - fees	\$5. ⁰⁰	20A	1 st dist.
Harry Fehnestock, et al trustees late Joseph H. Rieman	Charlotte Rieman McIntosh, wd of David G. McIntosh, Jr.	31 Dec 1926	WPC 642- 29	Deed & agreement fees	\$2166	3.133A 32.715A 3.418A	
James Kuehly, & w	Charlotte Rieman McIntosh	31 Dec 1926	WPC 642- 35				
Harry Fehnestock, et al trustees	Charlotte Rieman McIntosh	10 Mar. 1924	WPC 589- 361				
William W. Taylor, et al execs. of Barto City Robert A. Taylor / Barto City	Joseph H. Rieman / Barto City	28 Sept. 1864	314L 42-321	Deed	\$65,000	180 ⁺ A some Co Hope. Friends Discovery Drumhask P/O TK 300-331 & 329	Dumbarton - on York Rd & farm, implements, crops, manager's furniture, statue, & stock. S. of Barto City
John Hopkins S/O John of Barto Co & w Rebecca C. of Barto City	Robert A. Taylor	to Sam. 1846 30 Dec. 1844	TK 349- 414	Deed Indenture	\$5.00	155.7 p. P/O Friends Discovery 177 p.	2 tracts
William G. Howard & w Ann R. / Barto Co	Robert A. Taylor / Barto City	18 July 1840	TK 302- 198	Deed Indenture	\$35	N/A.	Difference of opinion on divi: line bet. Howard's land & Taylor's land bought for Hopkins
Samuel Hopkins / Barto Co as exec. of John Hopkins	Robert A. Taylor / Barto City	3 July 1840	TK 300- 331	Deed Indenture	\$12,000	168A P/O Friends Discovery	Hopkins will DHP 16-372 9 Oct. 1834 - gives Sam 1308 due to John sold 26 Dec 1839 whole duell p called "Dumbarton" on York Rd
Samuel Sands & w Sarah B. / Barto City & Co	Robert A. Taylor / Barto City	6 Apr. 1843	TK 329- 149	Deed Indenture	\$2,600 + assume mort. of \$2,000	285A. P/O Friends Discovery	on E side of Chestnut Ridge Rd David G. McCoy to Sands 6 Apr 1 TK 329-146 - prop of \$5000 Andrew McCoy.

2439-
1233-
1230-11232-
1231-
1230-12439-
1231-
1232-12439-
1231-
1232-1(1)
(2)

1/3

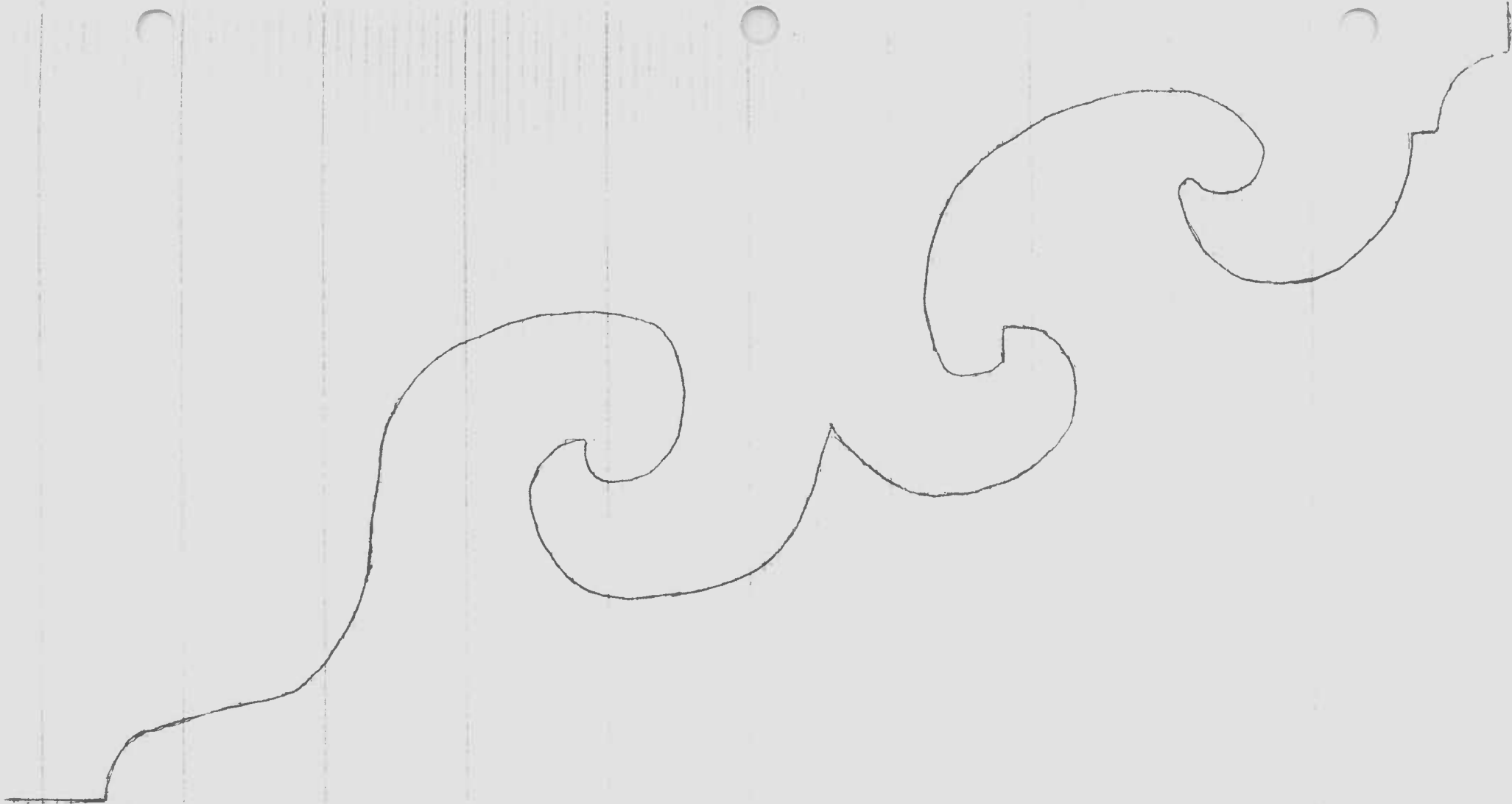
Dumbarton BA-99

Aug 2002

Stair passage door cornice



7 1/2" high frieze



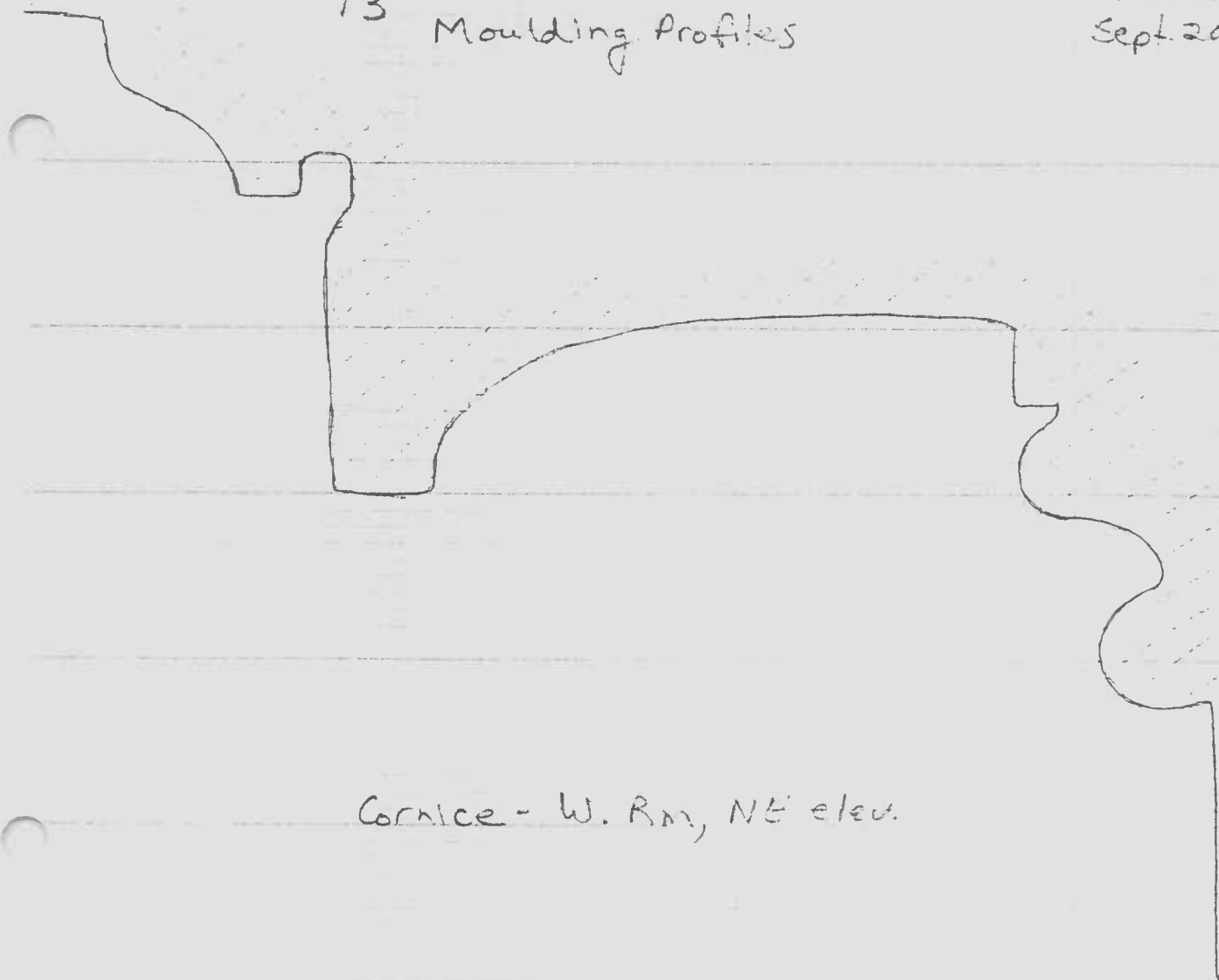
2/3

Dumbarton - BA-99
Stachinckot

KME
Aug 2003

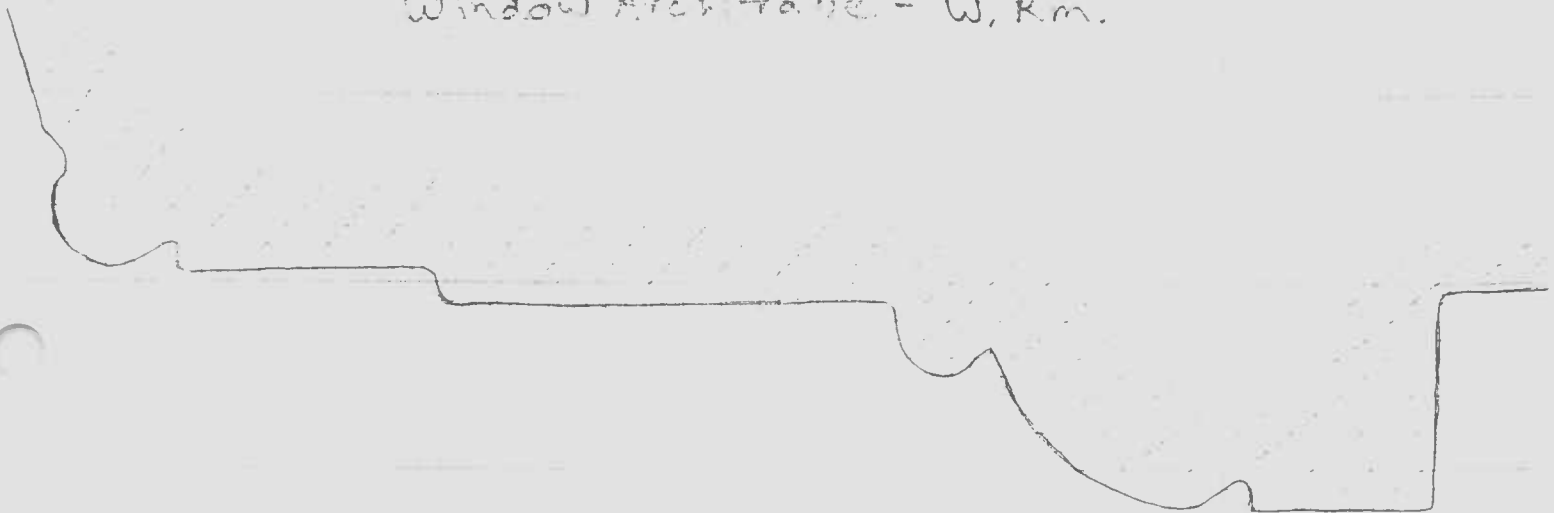
3/3 Dumbarton BA-99
Moulding Profiles

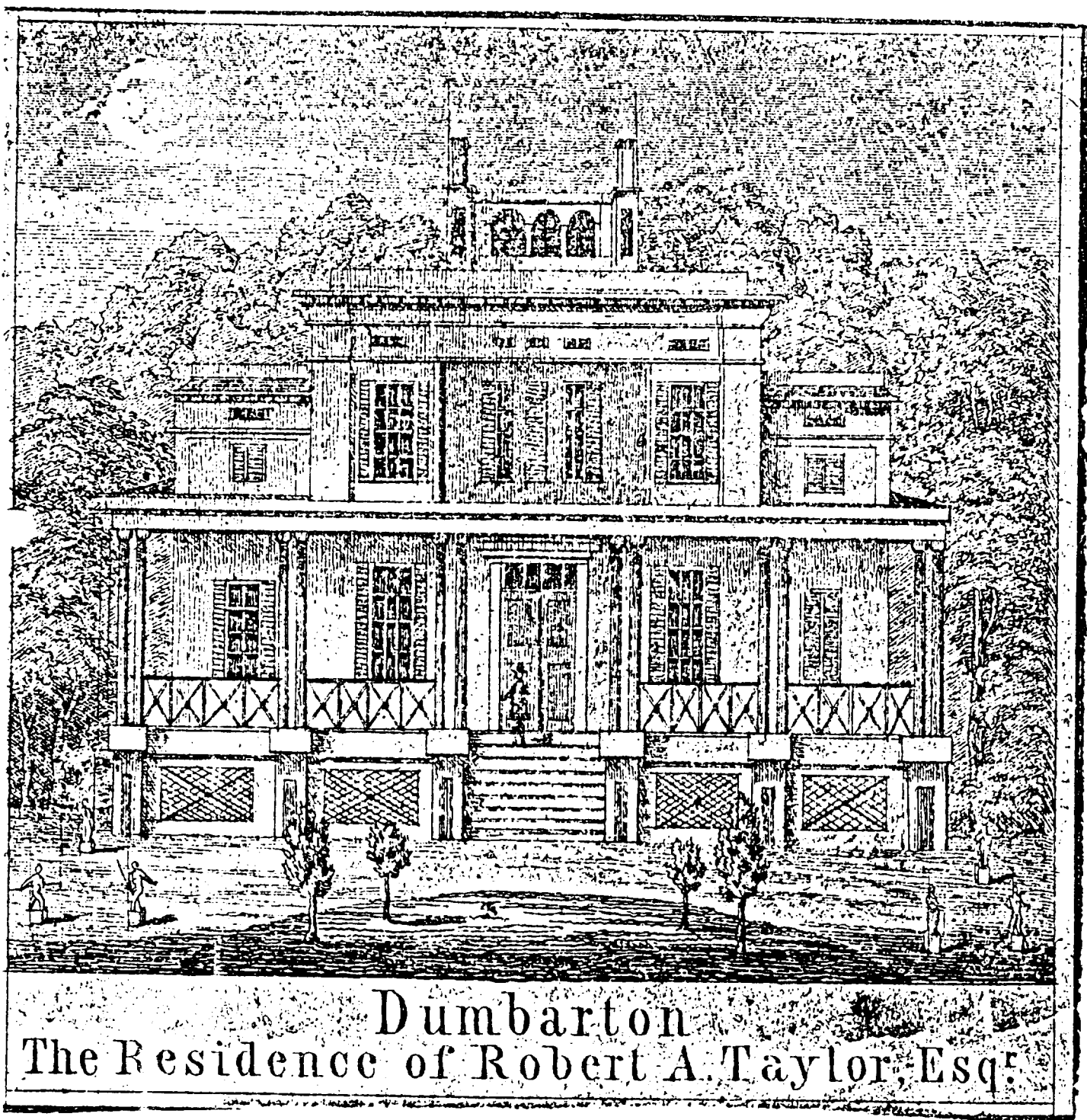
KMS
Sept. 2002



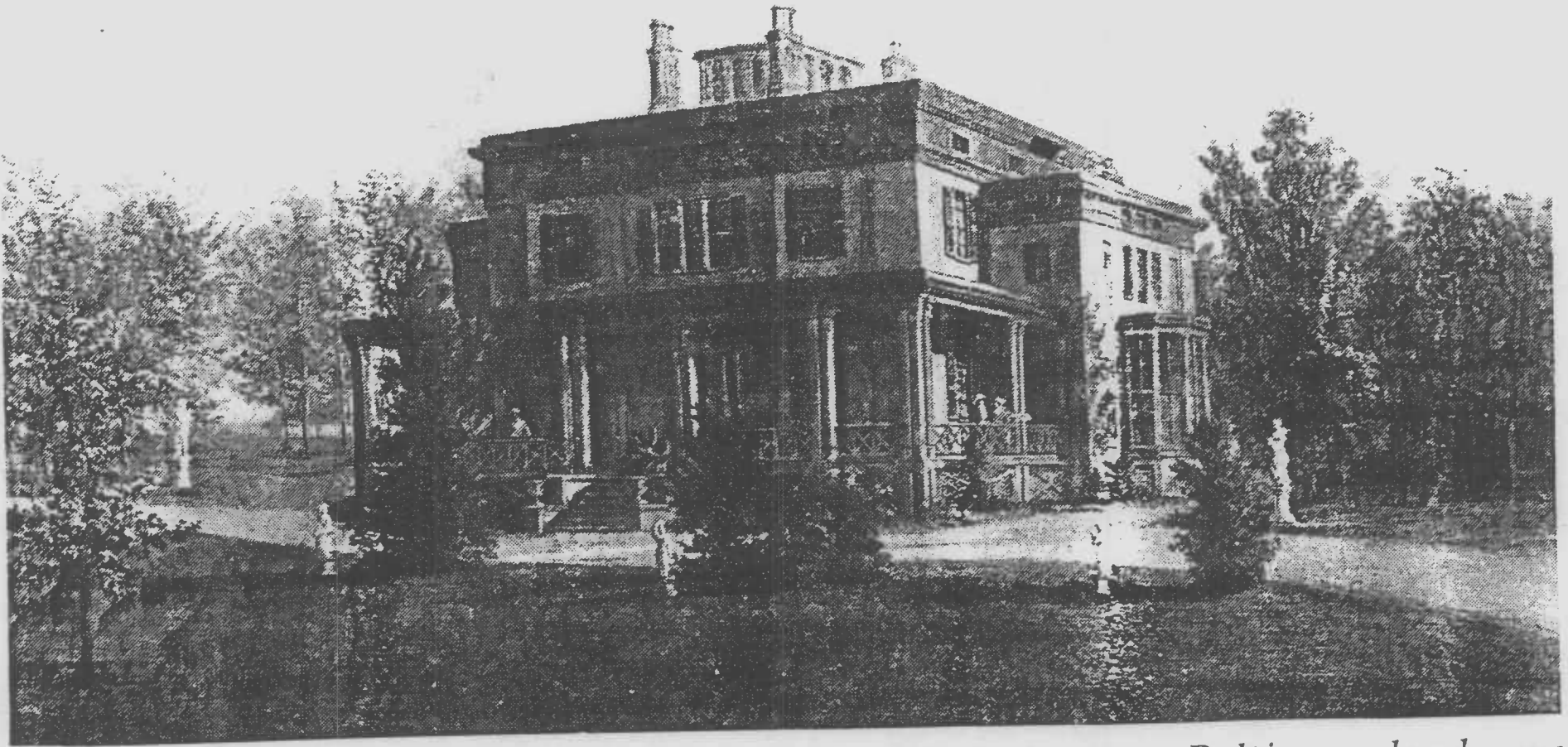
Cornice - W. Rm, NE elev.

Window Architrave - W. Rm.



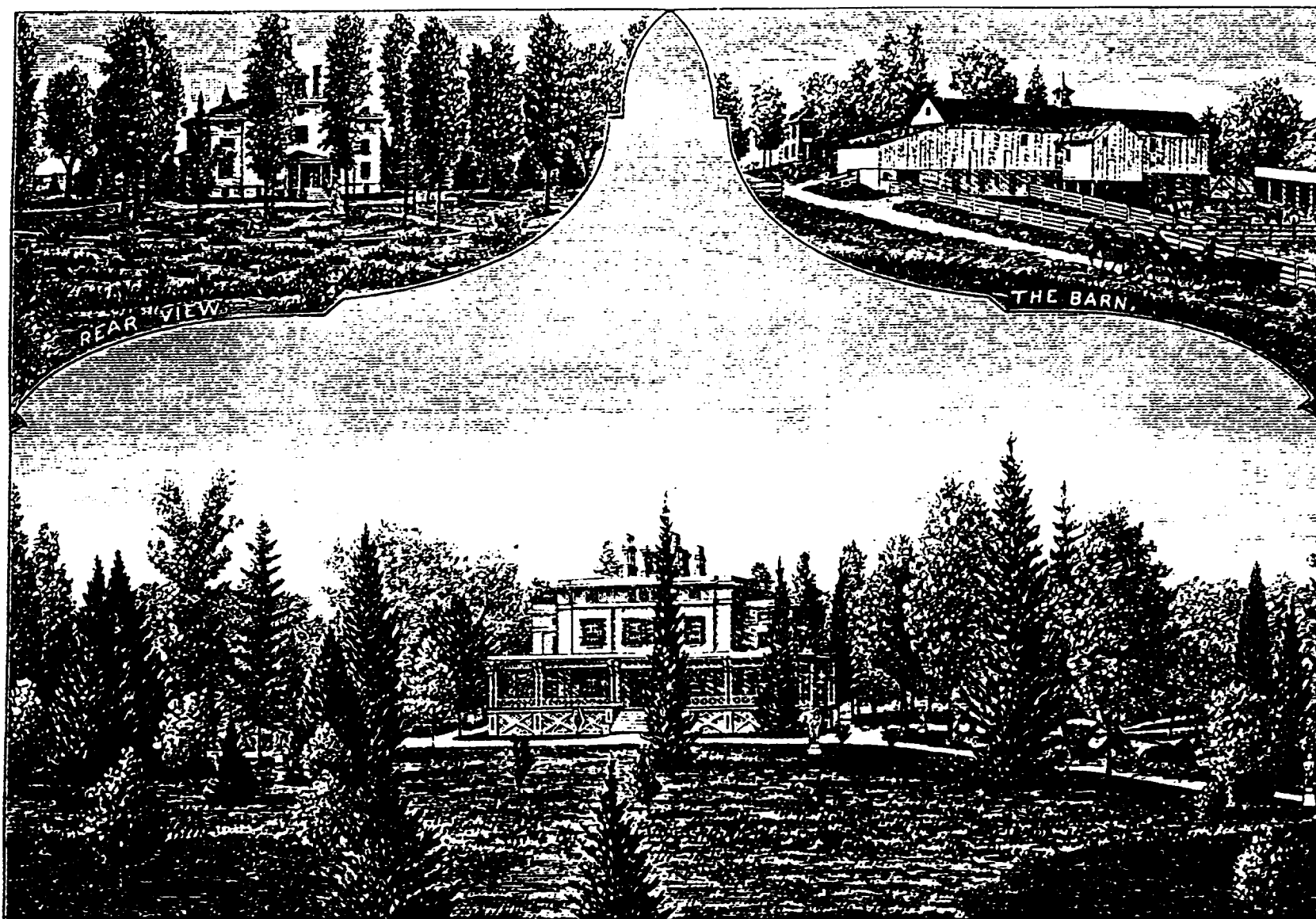


DRAWING ON 1851 TAYLOR MAP



"Dumbarton House" painted by Augustus Weidenbach, a Baltimore landscape painter, about 1858. This Greek-Revival country house on the west side of York Road one and one half miles south of Towson, was built in 1853 and was also known as the Taylor-Rieman-McIntosh house. Gift of J. Rieman McIntosh and Virginia McIntosh Williams.

PAINTING AT MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



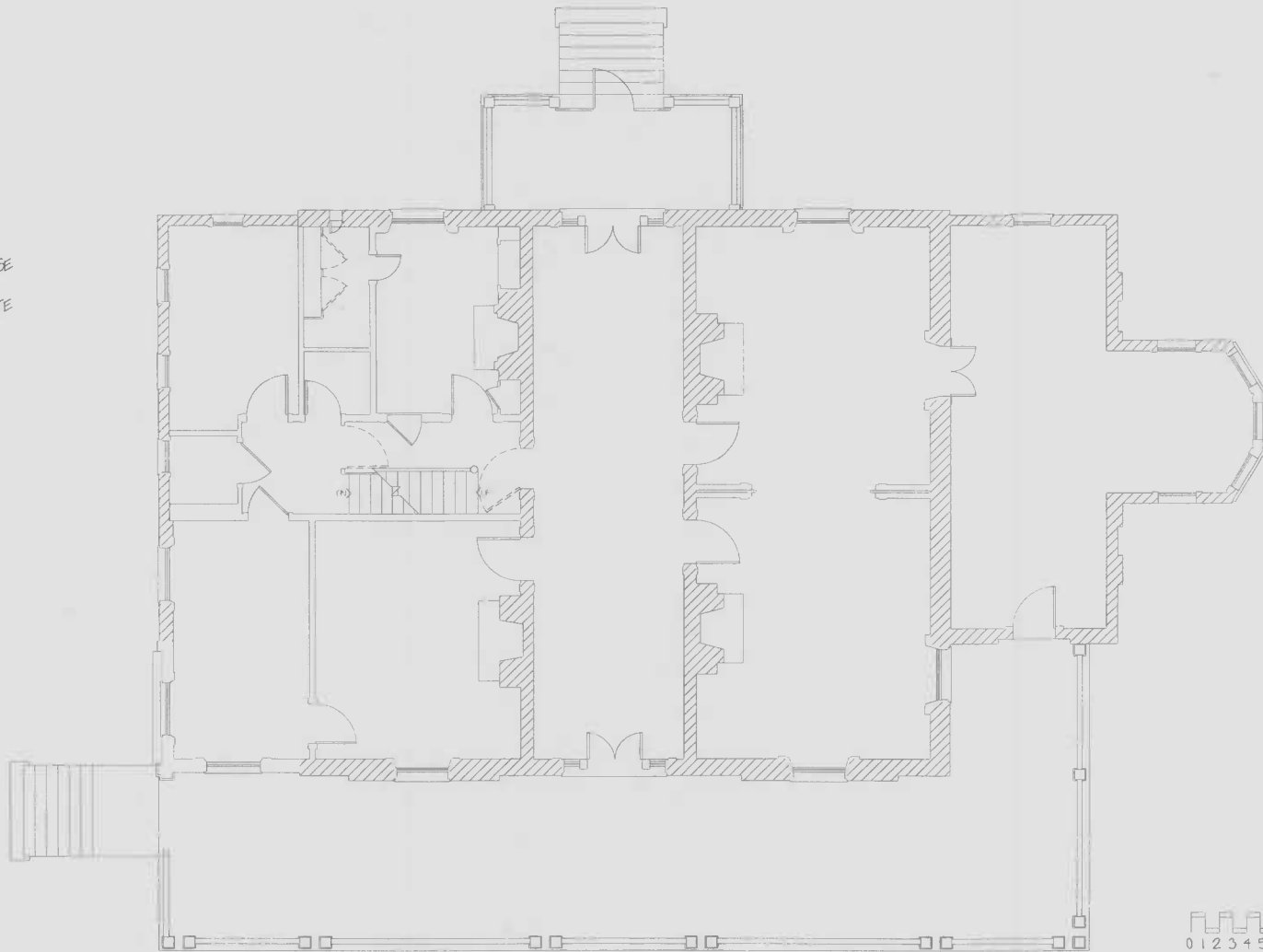
L. H. Everts, Publisher.

"DUMBARTON FARM."
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. RIEMAN,
YORK ROAD, FIVE MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.

HISTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
 1881, J. THOMAS SCHAEFF

NOTES

RECENT CLOSET AND BOOKCASE
ADDITIONS NOT SHOWN
RETAINING WALL AND CONCRETE
CELLAR STEPS NOT SHOWN

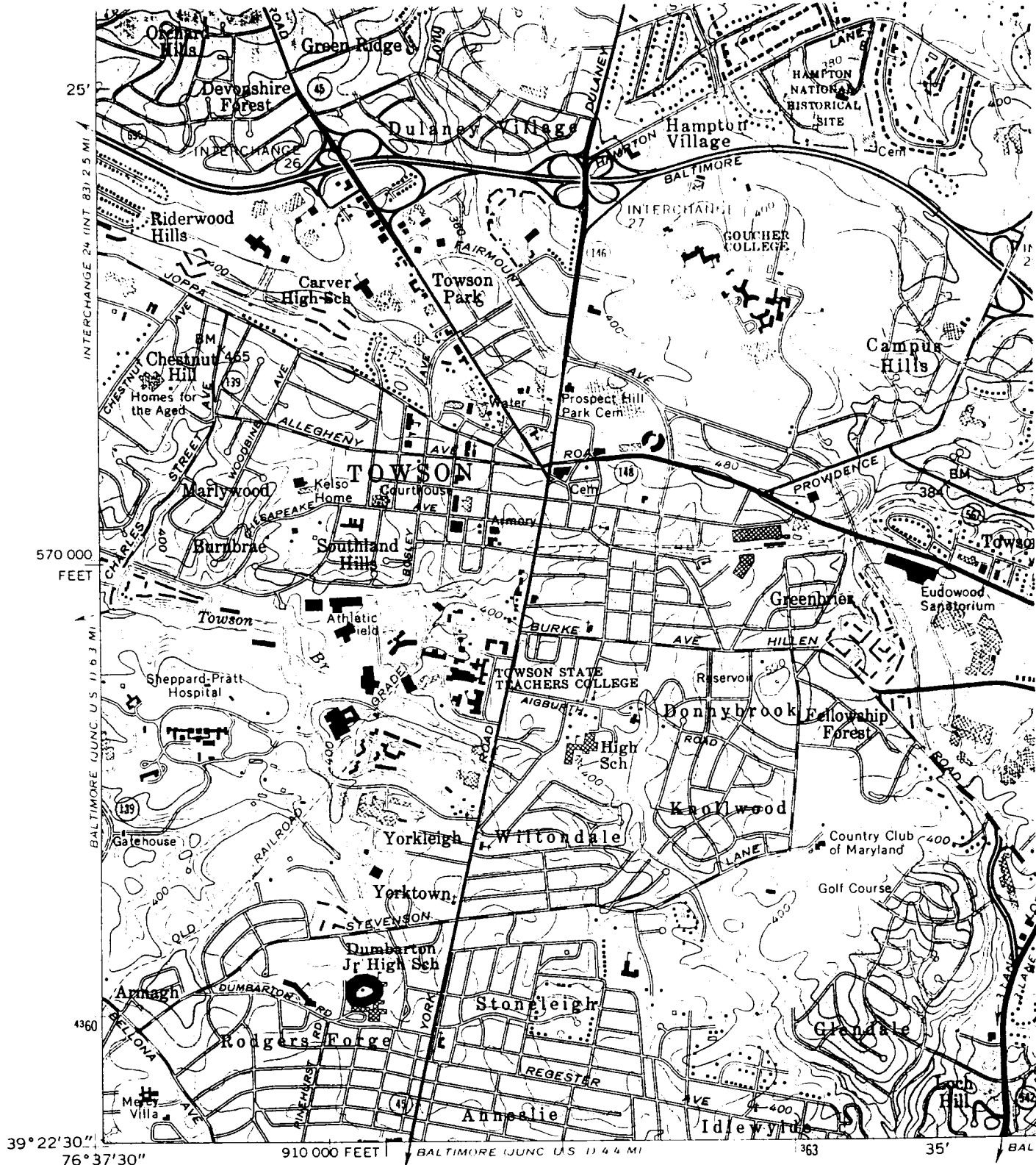


0 1 2 3 4 5 10



BA-99 "DUMBARTON" 300 DUMBARTON ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, HEATHER BARRETT, MARCIA MILLER & TOM RINEHART DRAWN BY KEN SHORT SEPTEMBER 2002



(BALTIMORE WEST)
5662 (SW)

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Maryland
 Bureau of Control Surveys and Maps
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1943. Topography by planetable surveys 1944
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1957
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue
 Red tint indicates areas in which only
 landmark buildings are shown
 Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey
 aerial photographs taken 1966 and 1974. This information not



BA-99
 Dumbarton
 300 Dumbarton Rd
 Towson Quad-USGS



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

2002

MD SHPD

southeast clew.

1/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

2000

MD SHPO

Northeast elev

2/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

2002

MO SHPO

Northwest elev.

3/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto Co, MD

Ken Stort

2002

MD SHPO

Northwest & Southwest elevs.

4/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Baltimore, MD

Ken Short

July 2002

MD SHPO

South chimneys

5/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Skert

July 2002

MD SHPO

Passage - ow. north west

6/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2002

MD SHPO

Passage ceiling medallion

7/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2003

MD SHPO

North & east rooms, view south.

8/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Sker +

July 2000

MD SHPO

North room ceiling medallion

9/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2002

MO SHPO

East room mantel

10/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Stort

July 2002

MD SHPO

South chamber, northeast corner

11/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto. Co, MD

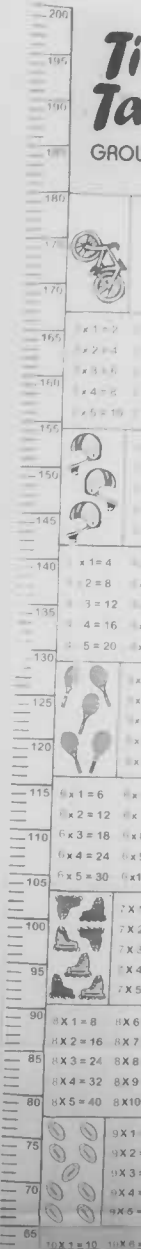
Ken Short

July 2002

MD SHPO

Attic - center hall, view E.

12/13



BA-99

Dumbarton

300 Dumbarton Rd

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2002

MD SHPO

Basement - Reip oven

13/13

Leesville College research project

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form may also be used for entering properties into the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dumbarton

other names/site number Dumbarton Farm, Dumbarton House

2. Location

street & number 300 Dumbarton Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Rodgers Forge ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore code 005 zip code 21212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Dumbarton
Name of Property

site/inventory number

Baltimore, Md.

County and State

BA-79

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival/Italian Villa

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone (orig) brick (addition)

walls brick (orig)

stucco (addition)

roof tin

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLACE NARRATIVE ON CONTINUATION SHEETS

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Dumbarton
Baltimore County, Md.
Architectural Classification

Dumbarton is a 2 1/2 story Greek Revival house probably dating from 1840-1841. The bricks have been painted beige or white for most of the house's history. They are now the original color. The center block of the house is three bays; each side of the house has a small wing. The overall dimensions of the house are 48x74 with a 10x10 bay window.

The house is built in a rectangular shape with a bay window on the northeast elevation. First story windows are 6/9 floor to ceiling. The front and back doors are double with transom and sidelights. Second story windows are 6/6. The third story has small windows with ornamental iron grilles.

Italianate features seem to have been added later: a porch which spans the front of the house with bracketed columns in pairs and a cupola with arched windows. A first floor French door leading to the porch is not original and would have been a window before the porch was added.

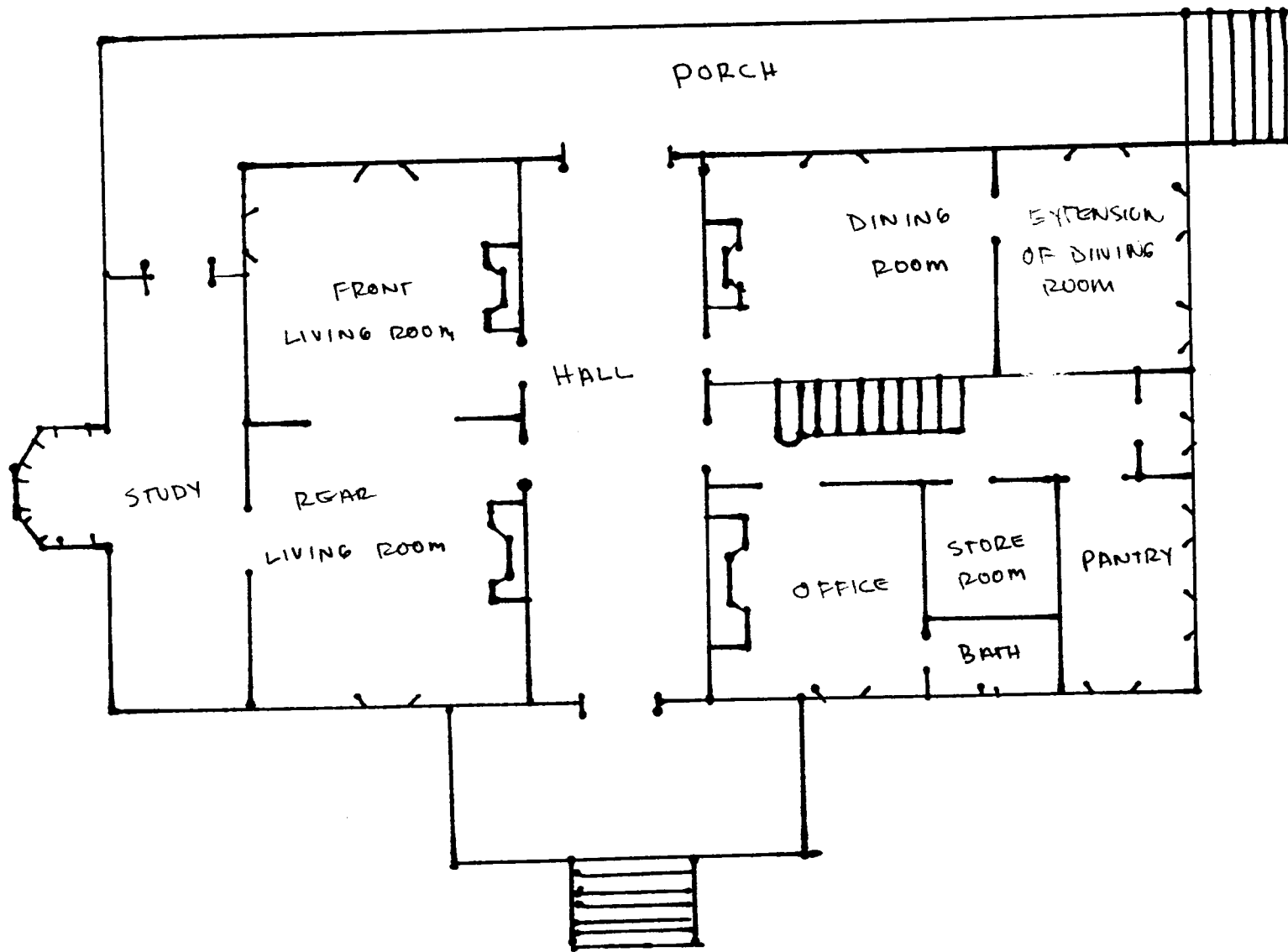
The house has a center hall with two large living rooms on the right connected by large pocket doors. The farm office, dining room and pantry were on the left of the entrance. Beyond the living rooms were the study with the bay window.

Most floors on the first floor seem to be original. The interior woodwork and most of the fireplaces are of the Greek Revival style. A few fireplaces and the ceiling medallions were probably added in the 1850s. Paneling in the hall and dining room was added during the 1924 renovation. Also at this point the bay window was enlarged and its roofline changed. Up to and including that time the bay window was wood, a more recent renovation was done in brick.

A portion of the porch was enclosed in 1924 with stucco walls to expand the dining room. At that time a 2 story addition, which was not original to the house, was removed from the southwest side. Originally the area under the porch was enclosed in lattice. Recently it has been excavated, filled in with brick and used as an extension of the basement. The kitchen is in the basement and still contains a wall oven with the inscription "Premium patent bake oven & roaster by Alfred H. Reip, No. 337 Balto Street, Baltimore.

Although the house has undergone frequent renovations as a home, office and currently a school there has been little significant change to the original design.

1924 PLAN



Dumbarton
Name of Property

site/inventory number

Baltimore, Md.
County and State

B4-44

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

agriculture

Period of Significance

1840-1928

Significant Dates

1840-1841

1853

1923-1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

original unknown

Fowler, Laurence Hall (additions)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceRegistration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory numberMultiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listingNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

Dumbarton

Baltimore County, Md.

Statement of Significance

In 1840 Robert A. Taylor began his purchase of land a mile and a half south of Towsontown called Friend's Discovery, Drumquhasel and Samuel's Hope. Various parcels were owned by William G. Howard, John and Samuel Hopkins and Samuel Sands. He continued to acquire the land that made up his estate through 1850. Taylor was the head of a large dry goods auction house by the same name, which later became Taylor and Gardner.

Scharf's History of Baltimore City and County notes that Taylor erected his mansion in 1853 but the 1841 Assessor's Field Book shows him to have a 168-acre estate named Dumbarton with \$4,000 worth of improvements. The Sidney map of 1850 shows a house in about the same area as Dumbarton as does the Chiffelle 1852 map. By 1857 the Taylor map lists the house as Dumbarton and shows a line drawing.

When Taylor bought the land it was said to have come with an existing house, later known as Farm Gates. While this house seems to be on the 1850 map, so does a third house near the current Bellona Avenue (then Powder Mill Road) south of Schwartz Avenue. This third house also appears on the 1852 and 1857 maps while Farm Gates does not.

At the time that Farm Gates was torn down in the 1920s it is pictured as a large brick house and in the 1918 tax assessment is almost equal in value to Dumbarton. This could be the house listed in the 1841 assessment but there is no documentation of its construction date or size. It may have been a small house originally which was included; along with the main house, in the improvements.

If Dumbarton was built in the 1840-1841 period it may have been designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr. The similarities among Long's design for Mondawmin and Upton, another house he is thought to have designed, and Dumbarton are striking. Baltimore architect Michael Trostel has created line drawings of the exterior of Mondawmin as well as the floor plan which bear a strong resemblance to Dumbarton. The Scharf date of 1853 may have coincided with a renovation which gives the house its Italianate feel.

Robert Taylor owned the house until his death in 1863. His obituary in the Daily Gazette of October 16, 1863 described him as "one of the most respected merchants of Baltimore."

In 1864 his heirs sold the estate with 186 acres to Joseph H. Rieman who called the property Dumbarton Farm.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Dumbarton
Baltimore County, Md.

Joseph Henry Rieman was born in Baltimore August 29, 1822 and worked for his father's company, Henry Rieman & Sons, a wholesale groceries and pork packing company. He retired in 1870 to concentrate on his Baltimore City real estate investments and farming activities.

During his career he was also a director of the Central Ohio Railroad, a leased line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, president of the Commercial and Farmers National Bank, a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and president of the State Agricultural Society.

In 1868 Joseph Rieman imported two Jersey cows from the Isle of Jersey and maintained a herd that won many trophies at the Maryland State Fair. After Rieman's death and the sale of his estate, his son Charles E. Rieman and grandson J. Rieman McIntosh took members of the herd and the line continued for 106 years in the same family until the last of the line died in 1974.

Joseph Rieman developed a line of seven brick buildings at 617-731 W. Lexington Street consisting of first floor stores with apartments in the three upper floors known as the "Rieman Block". As of 1992 the buildings were still in use as apartments and the exterior had become a registered landmark. A cornerstone on the second floor reads "Rieman Block".

After Joseph Rieman died in 1897, his property was placed in an estate and his wife, Annie Lowe Rieman, and two of their children, Charlotte and Charles continued to operate Dumbarton Farms and use it as a summer home while maintaining their house in Baltimore City.

Charles, who lived at the older house known as Farm Gates, became president of the family firm and was also president of the Western National Bank of Baltimore, the Commercial and Farmers Bank and was on the board of the Eutaw Savings Bank. In the early 1920s Charles cut through Dumbarton Avenue (now Dumbarton Road) from York Road. This was the location of the large stone gate posts. When the last member of the Rieman family left Dumbarton, they took these gate posts with them to their new home in Harford County. A second set of gate posts still stand at the Bellona Avenue entrance to the farm.

Charlotte married David G. McIntosh, Jr., a lawyer who was also a State Senator for four terms. In 1924 she purchased 23 43/1,000 acres from the estate along with Dumbarton House for \$25,000. The rest of the estate was sold to James Keelty who developed the housing community of Rodgers Forge. Farm Gates was torn down to make way for this project.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Dumbarton
Baltimore County, Md.

In 1923 the McIntoshes commissioned Baltimore architect Laurence Hall Fowler to do renovations to the house including removal of an existing two story wing on the southwest side of the house, expansion of the dining room including new flooring, window trim and fireplace, addition of and improvements to existing bathrooms, none of which compromised the architectural integrity of the house.

Drawings were done in 1928 to enlarge the existing bay window and add bookcases to the study. The work was executed but the completion date is not known. This was the same year that Fowler's design for the Rare Book Library at Evergreen House was completed with much more elaborate bookcases.

In 1954 Charlotte sold the land to the Board of Education of Baltimore County to build Dumbarton Junior High School (now Dumbarton Middle School). After much consideration it was decided to save the house for use as Board of Education offices. In 1988 the Board moved its offices and the County Department of Arts and Sciences took over the building. Most recently the Baltimore Actors' Theatre Conservatory arranged to lease the house and, after renovations in 1991, the school opened in January, 1992.

During the discussions concerning the future of the house after the Board of Education purchase, Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., director of the Peale Museum, described Dumbarton as "an outstanding example of mid-Nineteenth Century country house architecture. The House is esthetically pleasing, it's important architecturally and it's a distinguished landmark. It should survive."

Scarff's history of the northern suburbs includes this description "Along the York turnpike there are many elegant country-seats." Some of the estates listed include Guilford, Tivoli, Woodbourne, Homewood Villa and the home of Joseph H. Rieman. Dumbarton is one of the few houses on the entire list which remains.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Dumbarton
Baltimore County, Md.

Bibliography

Verheyen, Egon, Laurence Hall Fowler, Architect, Eisenhower Library,
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McIntosh, J. Rieman, Geneology and History of the Rieman Family of
Baltimore, Baltimore, 1986

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delphia, 1881

Hahn, H. George and Behm III, Carl, Towson: A Pictorial History of
a Maryland Town, Donning Co., Norfolk, 1977

Lane, Mills, Architecture of the Old South. Maryland, Beehive Press,
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Howland, Richard H. and Spencer, Eleanor P., The Architecture of
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1953

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory**

Survey No. 2A 99
Magi No. 0300994402

DOE yes xno

ORIGINAL

1. Name (indicate prefe:

historic Dumbarton

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 300 Dumbarton Road not for publication

city, town Rodgers Forge x vicinity of Councilmanic District 4th
congressional district 3rd

state Maryland county Baltimore County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u>x</u> public	<u>x</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u>x</u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u>x</u> educational <u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u>x</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Baltimore County Board of Education

street & number 6901 North Charles Street telephone no.: 887-4281

city, town Towson state and zip code Maryland 21204

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber 2439

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 313

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date July 29, 1965 federal x state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032-2032

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Dumbarton is a 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ story Greek Revival house in brick topped by a square cupola. The main block is three bays wide, center-hall plan. The top story contains a set of small square windows set in a frieze. Each side of the house is expanded by a short wing that is set one bay back from the main facade. The east wing is fully developed and features a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first level and three small windows on the second level.

The house sits on a fairly high basement, which is disguised by a full width, wrap-around porch. The space under the porch is screened by brick walls punctuated with small windows. This infill probably suggests lattice screening under the porch. The center doors are double, set in a heavy frame with transom and sidelights. First story windows opening on the porch are the floor-to-ceiling types of the Victorian era. The porch posts are square, and in pairs. The porch cornice is dentilled and the porch railing is in wood in an "x" pattern. The main roof is decorated with fairly large dentils. The roof is hipped, very low pitched, practically out of sight. Photos from 1963 show four brick chimneys topped by ceramic chimney pots. The cupola in earlier photos was flat roofed and had three round-topped windows on each side.

The house today is much as it appeared in Augustus Weidenbach's painting or in the woodcut published in Scharf's 1881 county history. The 1918 tax ledger (District 9) listed the dimensions as 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ stories:

48 x 52
12 x 32
10 x 32

Dumbarton has a center-hall plan, but the stairway is out of sight to the visitor coming through the front doors. The stair is located to the left side of the hall and is well crafted and solidly built. Inside, the main rooms have well crafted cornices of heavy appearance. Some of the rooms have ceiling medallions, possibly added at a later date. The house is compact, logically laid out, and not much decorated, a place built for comfort rather than show.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

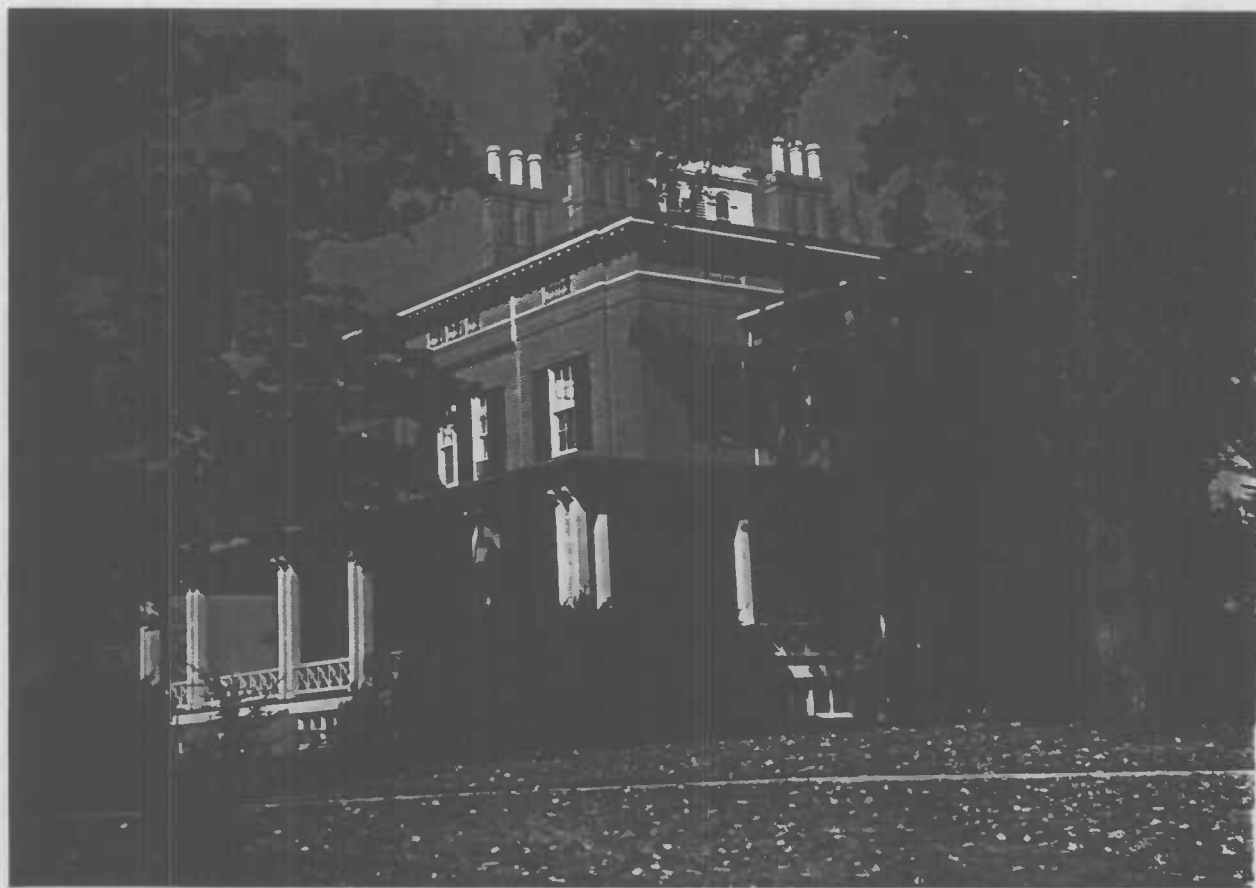
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MHT Inventory No.

name of property:

Section number 7 Page 2

Dumbarton

This property once contained a small brick house called Farm Gates that supposedly came with the 1840 purchase. Its site was approximately the intersection of Pinehurst and Murdock Roads. The house was demolished by the Keelty Company in developing Rodgers Forge. A distant photo of Farm Gates appears in Hahn and Behm's 1977 history of Towson (page 42).



8. Significance

Survey No. BA-99

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
— prehistoric	— archeology-prehistoric	— community planning	— landscape architecture	— religion
— 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	— conservation	— law	— science
— 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	— economics	— literature	— sculpture
— 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	— education	— military	— social/
— 1700-1799	— art	— engineering	— music	— humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	— commerce	— exploration/settlement	— philosophy	— theater
— 1900-	— communications	— industry	— politics/government	— transportation
		— invention		— other (specify)

Specific dates Estimated 1840 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Writers have frequently quoted J. Thomas Scharf's 1853 construction date for Dumbarton house, but the structure seems more likely to date from 1840 to 1841. (1) The land, part of the colonial survey "Friend's Discovery," was purchased in two parcels, from Samuel Hopkins and from William Govane Howard by Robert A. Taylor in July 1840. (2) The transfer book for Old District 2 showed in 1840 that the 100 acres from Johnzey Hopkins' former tax account only had \$100 worth of improvements. (3) The very next year, the Assessor's Field Book of District 9 showed Taylor with \$4,000 worth of improvements on a 168-acre estate even then listed as "Dumbarton." (4) The name is derived, ultimately, from a town and a castle on Loch Lomond, Scotland. No architect has ever been linked with this house, which is too early to attribute to Niernsee and Nielson or to E. G. Lind, if built promptly after acquiring the land. Michael F. Trostel suspected Robert Cary Long, Jr. and suggested that the house was a variation of Mondawmin built on the Liberty Road in the same period. (5)

Dumbarton (off the York Road just north of the city line) is "said" to date from 1853 and to have been designed by Niernsee and Nielson. John McGrain says there is no proof of the 1850s date. Robert A. Taylor who was the owner in the 1850s purchased the property in 1840. The interior woodwork looks like the 1840s and the basic house is too similar to Mondawmin to have been an accident. It could be just after Mondawmin. Also slightly smaller and with a much smaller conservatory. Dumbarton is now owned by the Baltimore County school system.

Look at the painting and my photograph on Dumbarton. Take off the cupola, lower the chimneys to their original heights, take off the porch and there is a house seemingly copied from Mondawmin. Perhaps Niernsee and Nielson added the porches and cupola and raised the chimneys in 1853? (6)

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name of property:

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Dumbarton

Another possible architect is John Hall who in 1840 published a book of house plans, stating that some of his designs had already been executed in Baltimore and Philadelphia. A house of his design in "Grecian style" built for John Hare Powell of Philadelphia vaguely resembles Dumbarton and includes similar stairs that are not visible on entering the center hall (7)

J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's county map of 1850 showed three houses belonging to R. A. Taylor west of York Road. The one northwest of a distinctive angle bend in the turnpike road is clearly the surviving building. (8) The 1852 water supply map by Chief-felle also showed Taylor's house. (9) The 1857 map of the county by Robert Taylor (presumably a different person) showed Taylor's house on the map portion and also provided a line drawing of the house itself on the margin. (10) Five Robert Taylor's, at least, appear in mid-century records to confuse researchers: (a) the owner of Cloud Capped near Catonsville, (b) the owner of Dumbarton, (c) the publisher of the map, (d) the owner of Mount Peru near Bradshaw, and (e) Robert Taylor, a Glasgow-born butter merchant with a store on Camden Street. Towson deeds show that the Robert A. Taylor of Dumbarton was married to Mary A. Taylor. (11)

Robert Alexander Taylor of Dumbarton died at his city residence on October 15, 1863 at age 69. (12) He was the son of William A. Taylor and had three sons: William W. Taylor, Henry S. Taylor, and Charles C. E. Taylor. His will was recorded in Baltimore City and by its terms, Dumbarton went to his grandson, Robert A. Taylor, Jr. (13) The Baltimore Gazette described Taylor as "one of the most respected merchants of Baltimore ... eldest son of William A. Taylor ... himself the head of the most extensive dry-goods auction house in the city." (14)

About 1858, during Taylor's ownership, Augustus Weidenbach painted a realistic view of Dumbarton that in recent years was acquired by the Maryland Historical Society. (15)

On August 24, 1864, Dumbarton was sold by Taylor's executor and the Towson weekly paper reported it as "Robert A. Taylor's place on the turnpike and passenger railway, ... 180 acres sold to Mr. Raymond." (16) The sale was private, depriving historians of an auction advertisement. (17) The buyer was actually a Rieman rather than a Raymond: Joseph H. Rieman, who paid \$65,000. Rieman was a member of a commission merchant house and also served on the

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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MHT Inventory No.

name of property:

Section number 8 Page 3

Dumbarton

boards of banks and railroads, including those of the B. & O. and the Northern Central. He had been born in Baltimore in 1822 and represented his father's commission house in Ohio and Indiana and supposedly sent the first telegram for commercial purposes. (18)

Joseph H. Rieman was serious about farming and imported a certified Jersey bull named Sir Davey from the Channel Islands to lead his dairy herd. (19)

Rieman died in 1897 and the house passed to his daughter Charlotte, the wife of David Gregg McIntosh, Jr. David Gregg McIntosh, Jr., was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates for several terms and on moving to the State Senate in 1920 served four terms, including three years in the 1920s when he was President of the Senate. He continued the tradition of dairy farming, and an article about the herd appeared in the Maryland Farmer in 1920. (20)

In 1923, some sort of architectural work was performed for McIntosh by Laurence Hall Fowler. (21) In those years, urbanity was moving north from Govanstown and some outlying parcels of Dumbarton were sold to James Keely on January 4, 1924, for a subdivision called Rodgers Forge. The first houses were advertised a decade later in the Sun of April 22, 1934. (22) Charles McIntosh is credited with cutting Dumbarton Road through the property in the 1920s. (23) The family retained 25 acres around the brick mansion until 1954.

In 1954, the Baltimore County Board of Education acquired the house and premises as a school site. Mr. and Mrs. J. Rieman McIntosh, the last resident owners, took the stone gate posts to a new home on an old farm in Harford County near Madonna. (24) The school constructed here blocked the view of the house from Dumbarton Road but spared the structure itself. When the typical 1950s suggestion of demolishing the house was broached by the Board of Education, there was a firestorm of protest. Wilbur Hunter, director of the Peale Museum, speaking for the local chapter of the Society for Architectural Historians, described the house as "one of the last remaining examples of its kind in this part of the State." (25) Other experts protesting were the architect Alexander S. Cochran and Richard H. Howland, chairman of the Johns Hopkins art department and co-author of the pioneering book

Maryland Historical Trust/
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Dumbarton

The Architecture of Baltimore (1953). Another statement in the protest was:

The building is esthetically pleasing,
architecturally, and a distinguished
landmark in that part of the county.

School board members countered that their first job was to build schools. "Dr. James Sensenbaugh and James O'Toole, county school supervisors, both suggested that consideration be given to using the old structure for additional offices or for an educational building for special projects." (26)

About a year later, it was announced that the house would be used as an annex office for the Board of Education. (27) Before long, the educators were seeking period furniture for management offices. (28) All the experts involved in the rescue effort consistently quoted the 1853 construction date. James W. Foster, director of the Maryland Historical Society, suspected that the design was the work of Niernsee and Neilson. (29) A fire caused by vandals damaged the cupola on August 19, 1981. (30)

The Board of Education kept offices in Dumbarton until 1988, and the county administration took back the responsibility and installed the offices of the Arts Council and the Citizens' Assistance agency and other small activities. (31) The exodus of the educators had been forecast in 1984. (32)

Considerable restoration work was carried out in 1989. Then in 1991, it was announced that the Baltimore Actors' Theatre (BAT), which was being forced out of its space in a former school building, would move into Dumbarton and spend about \$300,000 on improvements. Their architect was John Requardt who agreed to serve free of charge. (33)

NOTES

1. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 892.
2. Baltimore City Deeds, TK 300:331 and TK 302:198.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
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name of property:

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Dumbarton

-
3. Transfer Book 1834-1840, Old District 2, 1840, f. 19, Hall of Records No. 8358. There is no known transfer book for the period 1845-1851.
 4. Assessor's Field Book, District 9, 1841, unpagged, Maryland Hall of Records, #8251. Mondamin, as it was spelled, was worth \$12,000.
 5. Michael F. Trostel, A.I.A., Baltimore to John McGrain, November 28, 1990.
 6. Michael F. Trostel, Baltimore to Robert Alexander, Iowa City, November 28, 1990.
 7. John Hall, A Series of Select and Original Modern Designs for Dwelling Houses (John Murphy: Baltimore, 1840)
 8. J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, "Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys," John M. Stephens, Baltimore, 1850.
 9. Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III, Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908 (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1982), p. 107.
 10. Robert Taylor, "Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Actual Surveys" (Robert Taylor, Publisher: Baltimore, 1857). (In Hammond-Harwood Atlas, p. 84).
 11. Baltimore County Deeds, HMF 15:384.
 12. Baltimore County Advocate, October 24, 1863.
 13. Sun, October 17, 1863. Other data from Diehlman file, MHS.
 14. Baltimore Gazette, October 16, 1863.
 15. News and Notes, Maryland Historical Society, Winter, 1985, p. 3. The painting was donated by J. Rieman McIntosh and Virginia McIntosh Williams.
 16. Baltimore County Advocate, September 10, 1864.
 17. Baltimore County Deeds, Towson, 42:321.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
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name of property:

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Dumbarton

18. William Stump, "Dumbarton," Sun Magazine, April 11, 1954.
19. H. George Hahn and Carl Behm III, Towson: A Pictorial History of a Maryland Town (Donning Co., Norfolk, 1977), p. 41.
20. Ben Barber, "The Dumbarton Herd," Maryland Farmer, n.d., 1920.
21. Egon Verheyen, editor, Laurence Hall Fowler, Architect (Milton S. Eisenhower Library: Baltimore, 1984), p. 62.
22. Jacques Kelly, "'The Forge' at 50 Still a Phenomenon," Evening Sun, August 11, 1986.
23. Hahn and Behm, 1977, p. 41.
24. Baltimore County Deeds, 2439:313. The gate posts stood in 1992 at 2801-2803 Houck's Mill Road.
25. "Save House, Board Urged," Sun, February 9, 1954.
26. Ibid.
27. "McIntosh Residence to Be Preserved," Jeffersonian, February 4, 1955.
28. Charles Schaeffer, "Education Department Seeks Period Furniture for Dumbarton House," Evening Sun, May 24, 1955.
29. Randolph W. Chalfant to John McGrain, December 26, 1984, personal communication.
30. Capsule description files, Landmarks Preservation Commission, Election District 9, Site BA 99.
31. Loni Ingrahm, "County Agencies to Move into Two Historic Buildings," Jeffersonian, July 28, 1988, p.9.
32. Ray Feldman, "Move from Dumbarton House to Cromwell Valley Planned," Towson Times, December 19, 1984.
33. Winifred Walsh, "Dumbarton House Will Be Home to Actors' Theatre Conservatory," Evening Sun, December 4, 1991. This article contained the undocumented statement that the house dated from 1820 and the bricks were brought from England.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-99

H. George Hahn and Carl Behm III, Towson: A Pictorial History of a Maryland Town (Donning Company, Norfolk, 1977).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 20.0Quadrangle name TowsonQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

On large mixed-use parcel with school, playground, parking areas and mansion lawn. See Tax Map 80, Parcel P144.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrainorganization Office of Planningdate January 2, 1992street & number 401 Bosley Avenuetelephone (410) 887-3211city or town Towsonstate MD 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

Maryland
Baltimore County
District IX
Rodgers Forge

BA-99
Dumbarton Mansion

030099450
4

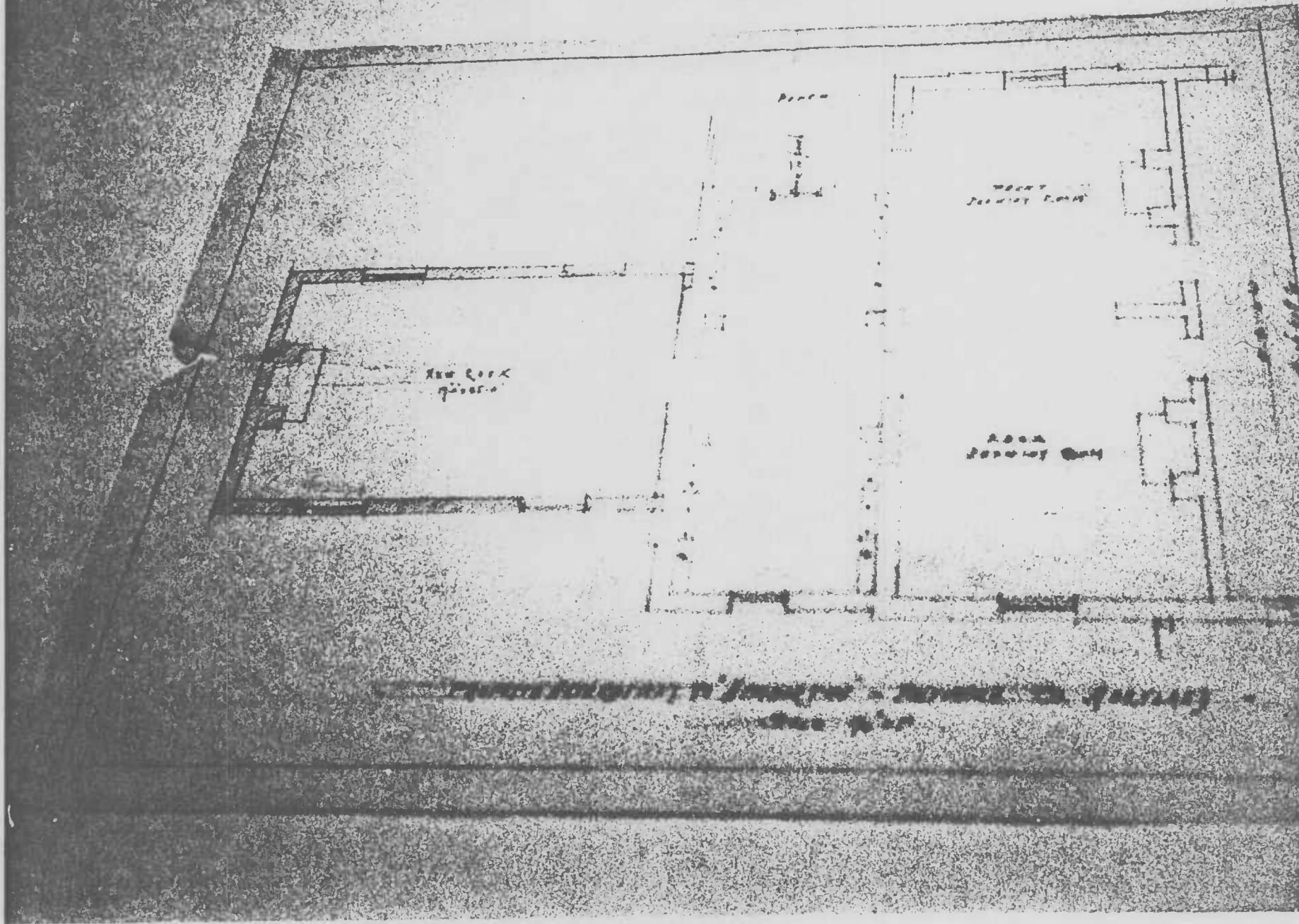
1853

Built of red brick by Robert A. Taylor on 190 acre estate; later owned by the McIntosh family. Mansion and twenty acres of land now owned by the Board of Education.

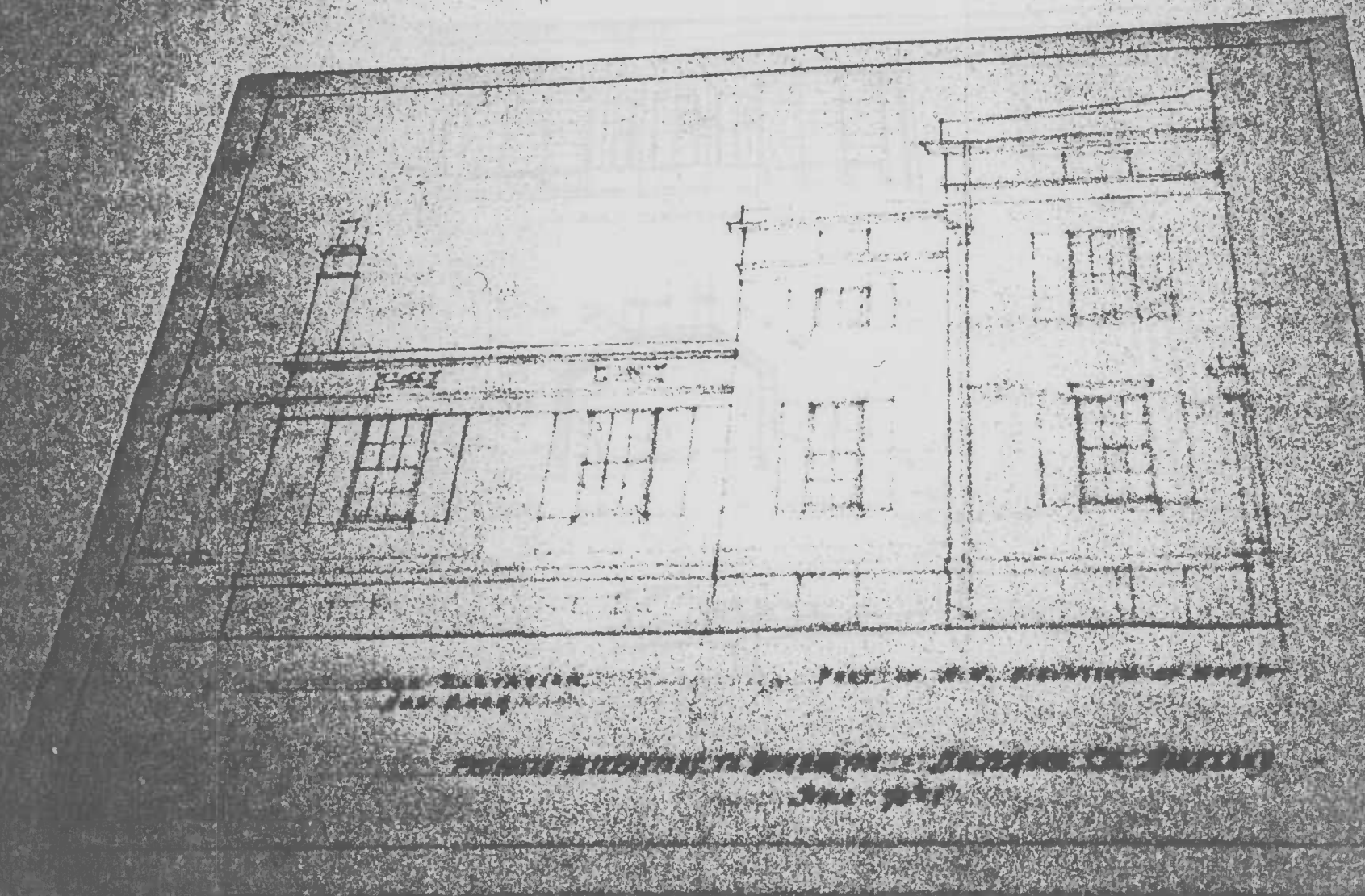
Site of several schools in this area.

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

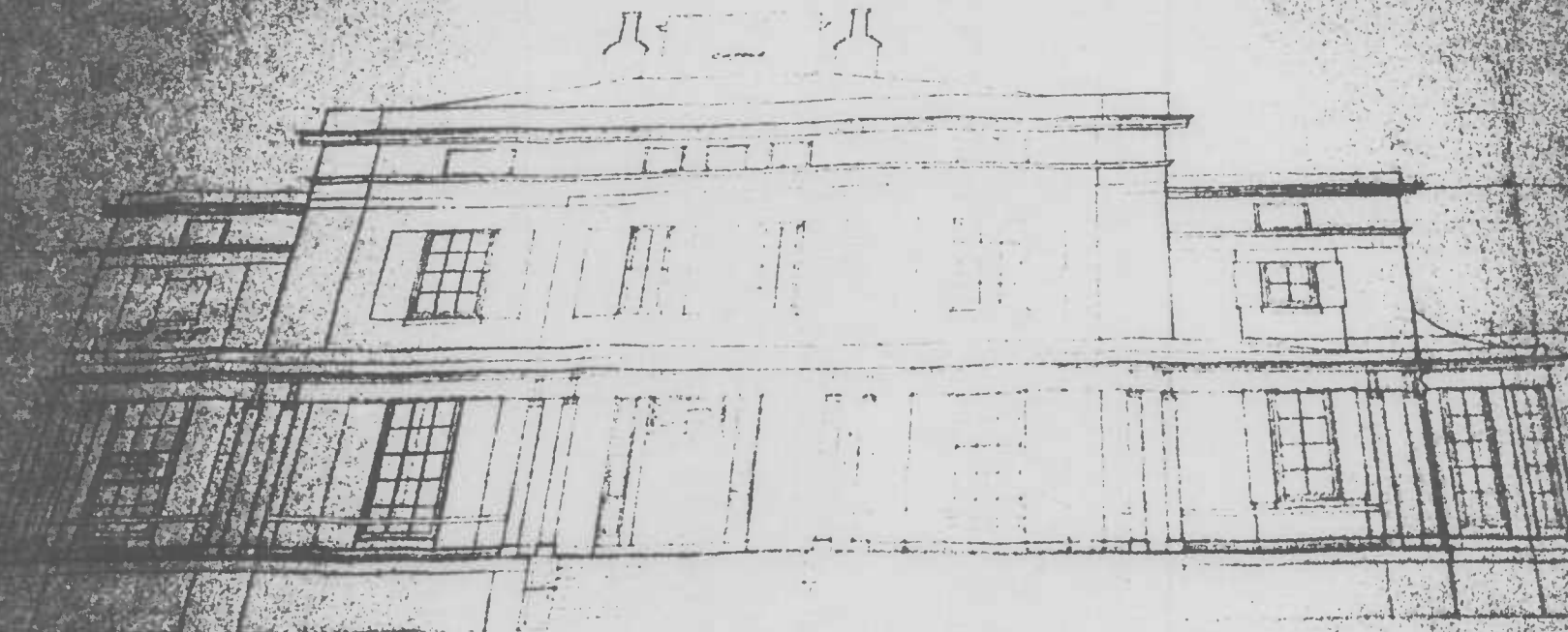
July 29, 1965



PLANNED ADDITION -
NOT EXECUTED, NOT DATED



Architectural drawing of a building facade, oriented horizontally but appearing rotated 90 degrees clockwise on the page. The drawing shows a multi-story structure with a series of rectangular windows. On the left side of the facade (which would be the top if rotated), there is a tall, narrow chimney. The drawing is a line sketch with some shading to indicate depth. The entire drawing is enclosed within a rectangular border.



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION.

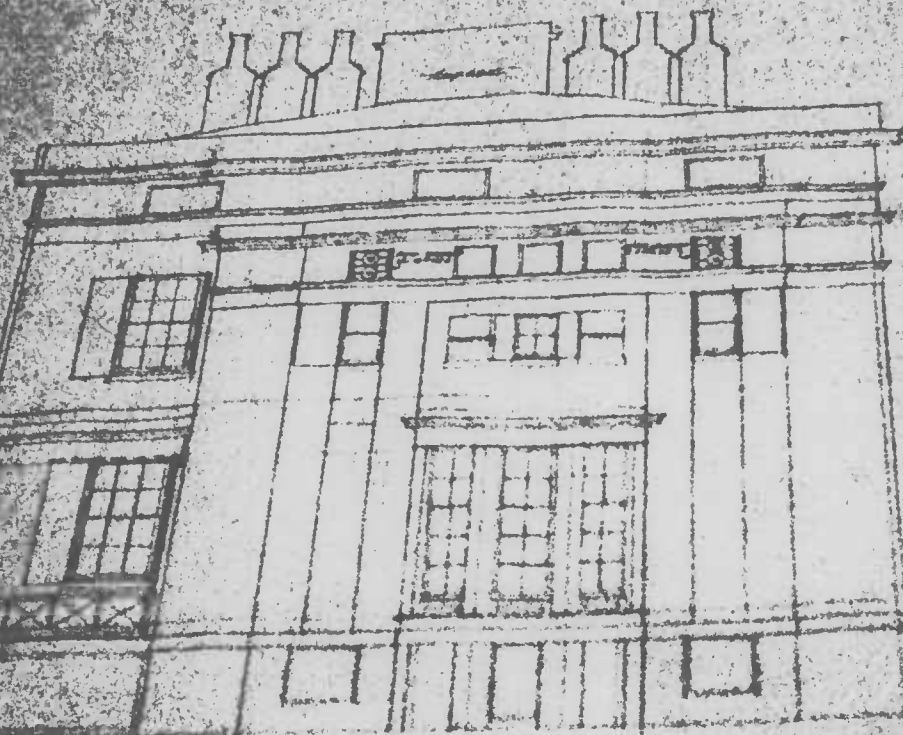
PLANS DATED 1923, ELEVATED IN SPRING, 1924



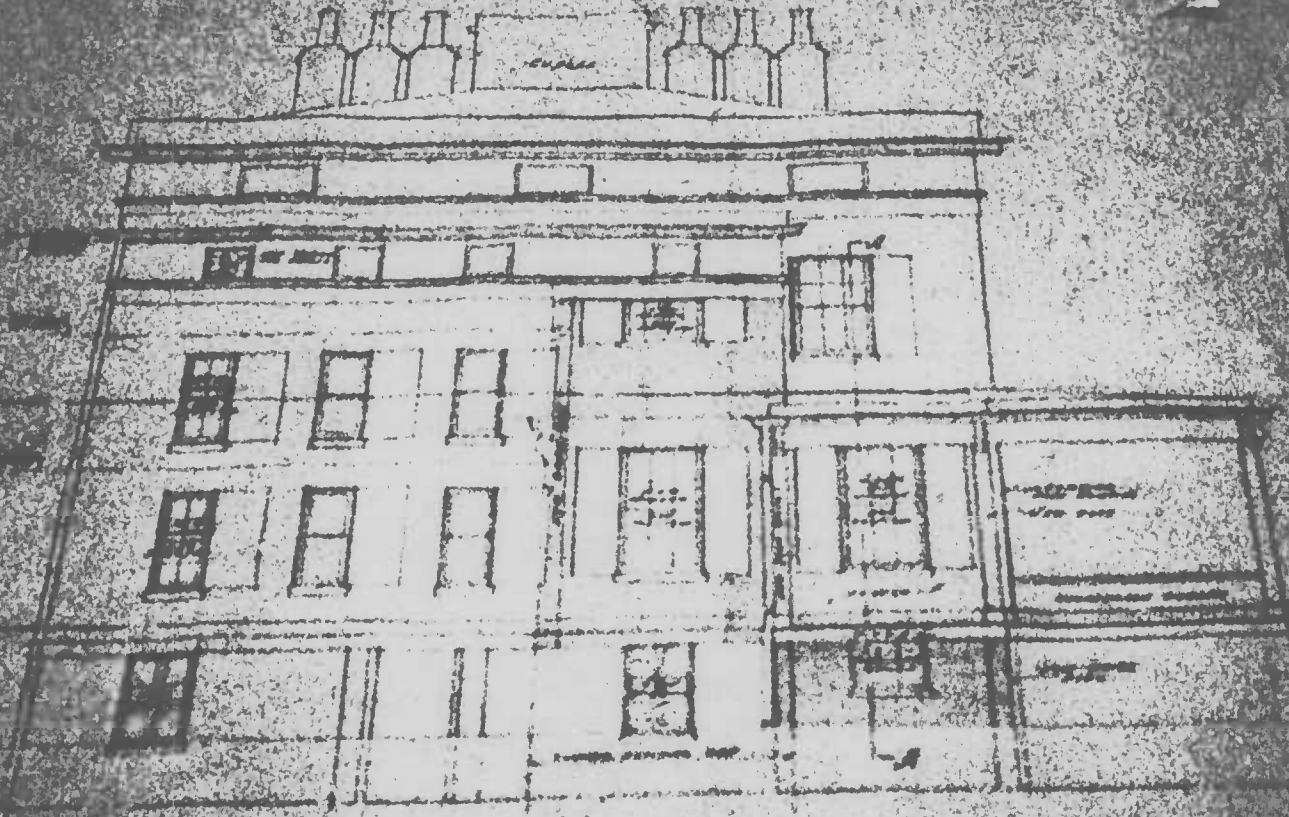
NORTHWEST ELEVATION.

LAURENCE HALL
ALTERNATE ELEVATION
DRAWN BY
DATE

BA-49



NORTH FRONT ELEVATION.



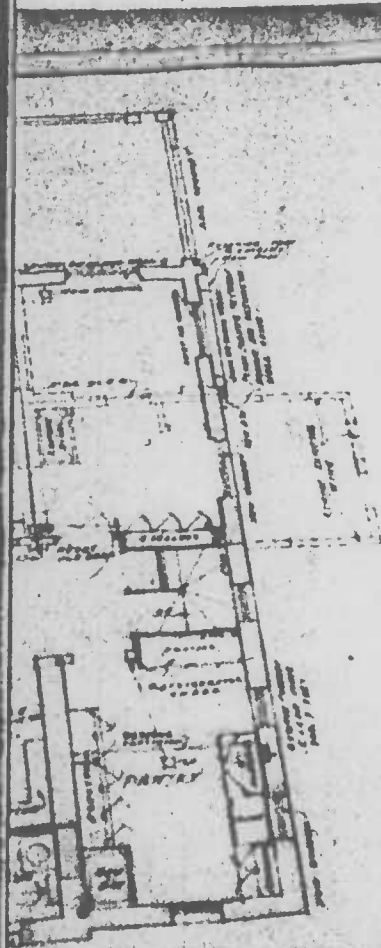
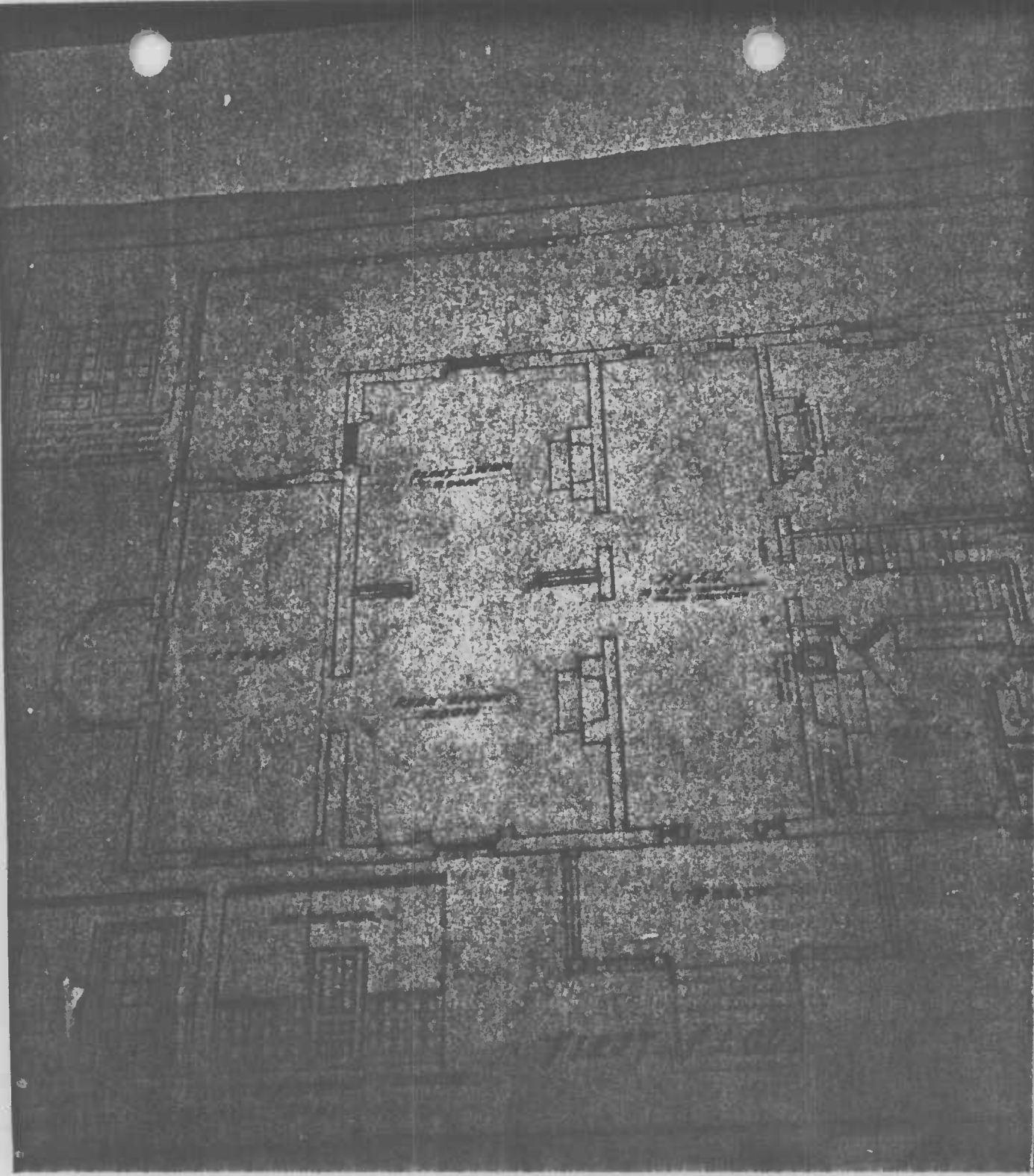
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

Architectural drawing showing the southwest elevation of a building. The drawing includes a central entrance and several windows. The roof features a series of small, square, raised sections. The drawing is oriented with the building's front facing the viewer.



TRANSVERSE SECTION

LAMSON & MALL, NEW YORK
 ARCHITECTS
 100 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
 100 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
 100 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
 100 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

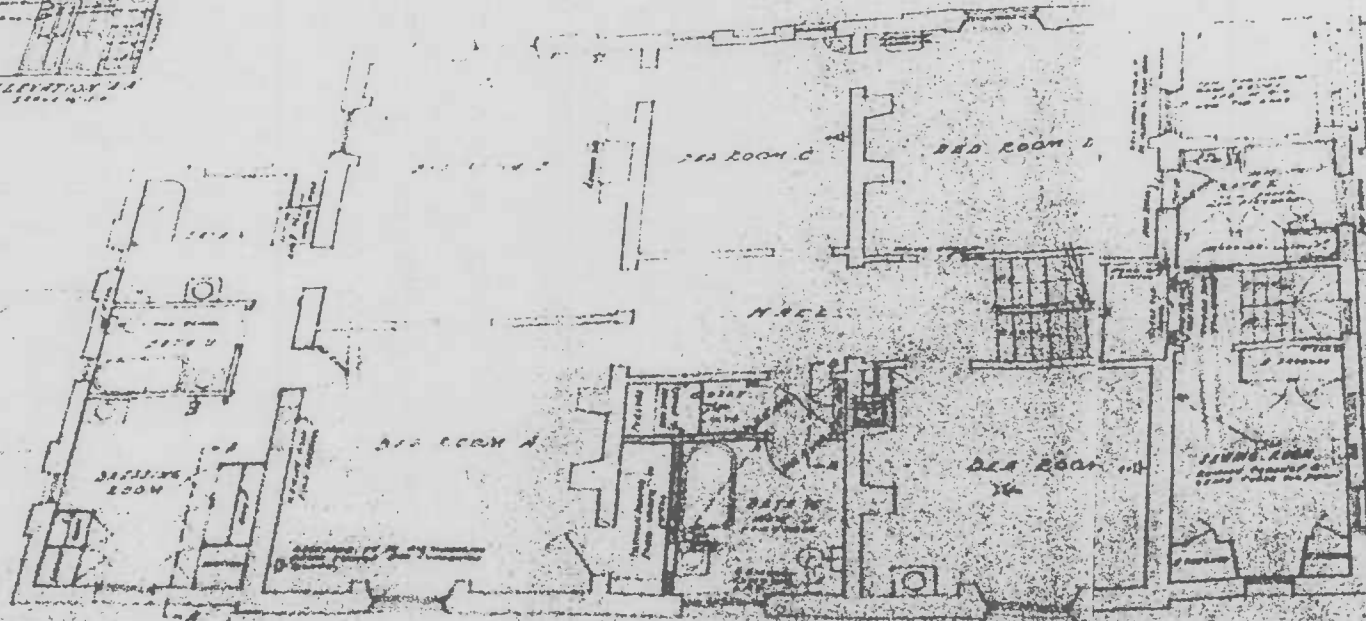


NOTE: BUILDING MARK TO
BE USED - SHOWS DOOR
AND WALL CORNER ONLY

BA-99

REVISIONS	
1	FOR DESIGN CHANGES
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

LAMPSON HALL TOWER	
IN NORTH CORNER OF	100
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF	
BUILDING NO. 100	
DATE	10-1-54

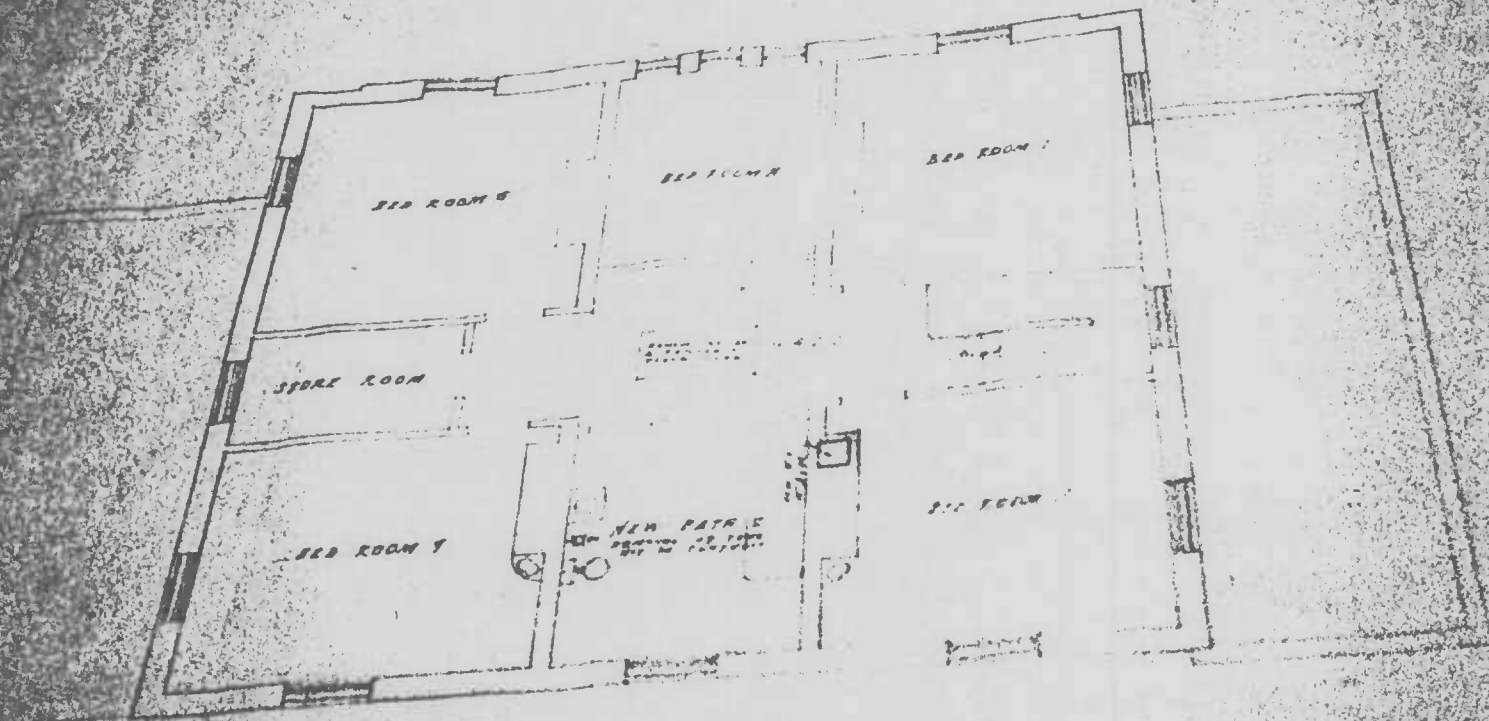


1st FLOOR PLAN OF NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

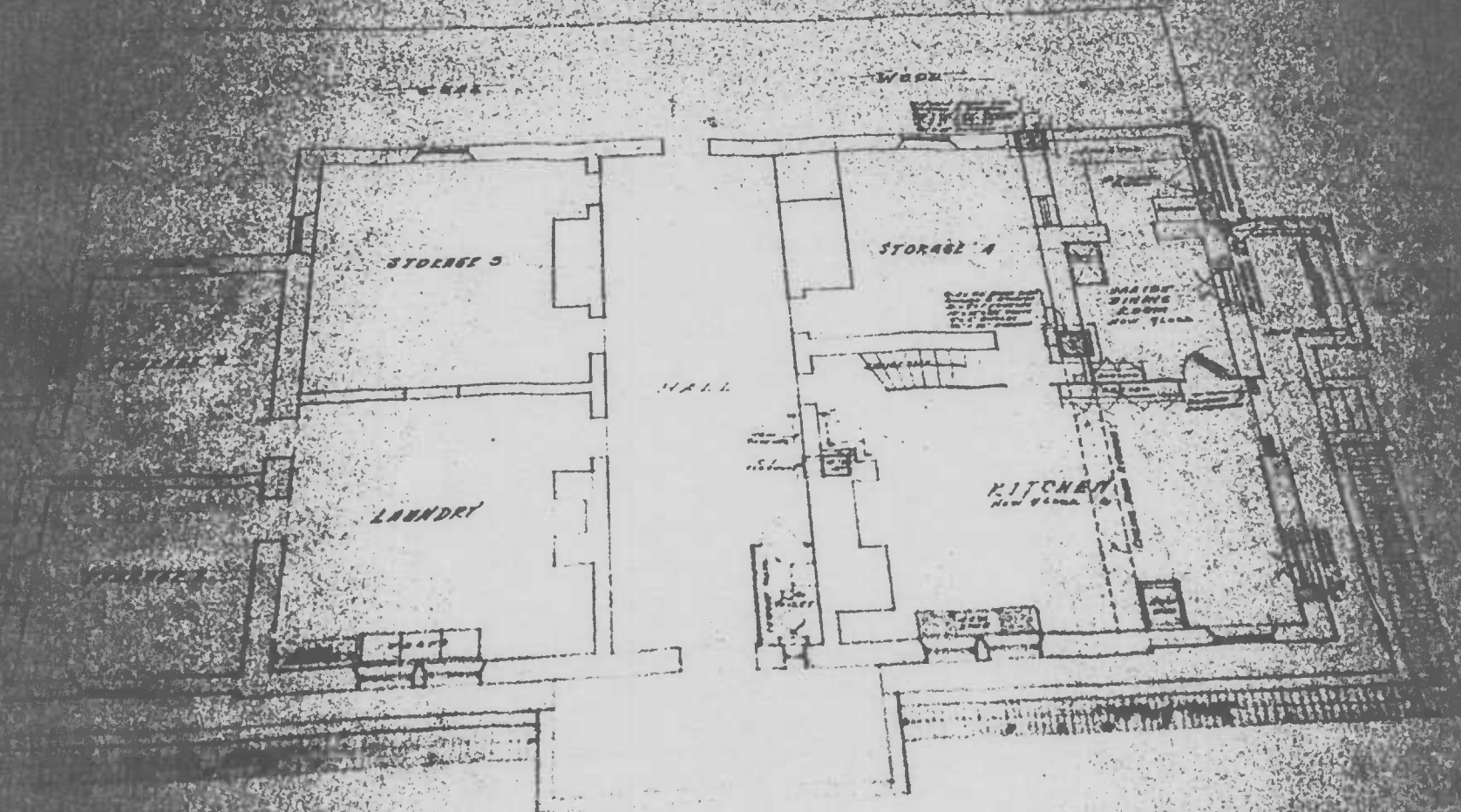
The floor plan shows a large central area labeled "RECEIVING ROOM" and "OFFICE". To the left is a "RESTROOM" and a "TOILET". To the right is a "KITCHEN" and a "DINING ROOM". The plan also shows several "CORRIDOR" areas and "ELEVATOR" shafts. The building is situated on "100th STREET" and "101st STREET".

LAURENCE HALL
INGERSWORTH
INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA

BA-99



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

BA-99

ALTERATIONS TO HOUSE OF DAVID S. MCINTOSH, ESQ.

1st FLOOR:

Front Living Room: 1st more heat,
2nd walls painted
3rd double doors (glass door)?

Back Living Room: 1st more heat,
2nd painting,

Play Room: 1st fix plaster.

Red Room: 1st convert to cupboard,
2nd housekeepers pantry,
3rd lavatory.

Bath Room and Pantry. 1st Convert to butlers pantry,
2nd install dumbwaiter.
3rd open window in south wall.

Dining Room: 1st enlarge by extending south and taking up present
pantry space.
2nd new pantry, etc.

Main Hall and Stair way hall: All fresh paint.

Glass in doors, one under stairs, other on landing.

Kitchen: 1st new range,
2nd Large French window in south wall,
3rd new floor,
4th new sink,
5th readjust iron gratings,
6th dumb waiter,
7th new paint,
8th rearrange drawers,
9th cut down area banks outside,
10th Basement toilet,
11th Other rooms fixed up to match service yard,

Electric lights in pantry and kitchen each on two switches.

Present S/D.R. made into cook's stores. D.W. room

with window in S. wall at new maids D.R.

2nd. FLOOR:

Virginia's Room: 1st add bath room to S.E. room in south wing
(this cuts out 3rd story wing room)
2nd Take running water out of S.E. room,

(All to be
Heated.)

Guest Room: 1st change location of radiator,
2nd improve cupboards making hanging space in
bath room,

Charlotte's
Room:

1st window enlarged,
2nd cut door and close door,
3rd dressing room closets,
4th cut west window and enlarge in dressing room,
5th new fixtures in bath room,
6th all walls painted 1-2 (bed room and dressing room)
7th Boards in floor fixed,
8th cupboards opening into yellow room,
9th telephone connection,

Rieman's Room:
Which is yellow
room.

1st Connect to bath room,
2nd cupboard space from hall,
3rd cupboard space from Charlotte's room,

----- Room, 1st triple windows -----
Take Rieman's Room: 2nd painted,
3rd closets,

3rd FLOOR:

All to be
Heated:

1st one bath room,
2nd four slat windows in cupola,
3rd upper hall window facing south to be fixed to
open and shut by lever,
4th S.E. bed room to have one new window opening to
south
5th consider closing skylight in 3rd floor hall,??

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

WORK TO BE DONE.

-:-

Basement: The part of the area wall marked to be lowered is to be cut down so that the top of the reset coping will be on a level with the top of the basement window sills. Slope the ground from this coping up to the existing grade as gradually as conditions permit. The foundations of the existing wing, which is to be torn down, is to have a coping to match coping of old wall.

Build brick piers and footings for columns as shown.

New windows as shown, following in detail, as closely as possible, existing basement windows. Retain existing wrought iron grilles and provide new ones for new basement windows. Remove existing wire mesh grilles from basement windows.

New flue for heating boiler with approved terra cotta thimble.

Provide dressers and shelves as shown in kitchen, maids' dining room and in store room. Remove existing shelves from maids' dining room. These may be used in adjoining store room.

Remove existing dumb waiter, close opening in floor, extending over it ceiling of maids' dining room, and above, the under-flooring of dining room.

Change position of partition between kitchen and maids' dining room, and provide T. and G. enclosure with door around new toilet in basement; all as shown.

Provide new floor in kitchen and maids' dining room, replacing sleepers that are rotten.

Existing sink in laundry will be removed by the plumber.

All broken plaster in basement to be repaired.

Control two of existing kitchen electric outlets by a switch and one existing hall outlet by a switch.

First Floor: Remove that part of existing building now used as a

pantry, and the existing S.W. wall of dining room. Build new frame addition in corner of porch and extend brick wall of wing to meet it, thus enclosing enlarged dining room. New windows as shown, following old in detail.

Provide necessary steel beams, columns and angle lintels. The wainscoting and plaster cornice in dining room to follow that in existing part of this room. Retain existing floor as an underfloor, extending it over new part of room. New finished floor over entire room.

Remove existing dining room window trim, and provide new trim as shown, adjusting wainscoting to it. Provide shelves in corner of room with panelling arranged as blind doors in front of them.

Existing store room and bath room to be made into pantry, as shown with new dressers, sink, dumb waiter, and one new window. Remove projecting part of chimney in these rooms and fur over flue which will be used as chase by plumber. Retain existing floor, putting it in condition to receive linoleum. Drain for refrigerator will be provided by plumber.

Build in office a toilet and a store room by erecting partitions as shown from floor to ceiling. Toilet to have tile floor and wall, and small window cut as shown; ~~store~~ room to have shelves as shown.

Build new flue as shown for heating boiler. Retain closets on sides of chimney, providing the one on left with eight new shelves. Front of closet on right removed to allow building of flue, then replaced.

Glaze the upper part of door between stairs and office, and of door under stairs.

Provide new glazed sliding doors, with small doors in them, between front and rear living rooms. Make pockets of the doors air tight from below to prevent draft blowing through them. Provide new track and hangers.

Remove plaster center pieces in ceiling of dining room and office. Repair all broken plaster on this floor.

New outlets as shown in dining room, pantry and office. Provide two new base receptacles in hall where directed.

Second Floor: New bath X, as shown, with wardrobe.

In sewing room in second floor of wing, build linen closets, and cut additional window. Remove projecting part of chimney as on floor below. Continue new flue through bed room E. Divide center room into closets and bath W as shown.

Close an existing door in bed room A and cut new door where shown, and trim like door between bed rooms A and B. In ad-

joining dressing room provide wardrobes as shown, and cut new window over the smaller of the two existing windows. Cut similar window in bath V. Move door between hall and bed room D as shown. Shelves, with door as shown, in entry to bath W.

New electric outlets as shown.

Third Floor: In third floor wing, close door and cut window as shown.

In third floor of main house floor over skylight in hall floor, and remove railing around it and repair floor. Window over stair landing to be hinged at bottom, provided with chains and spring catch to be controlled by pole.

Continue new heating boiler flue through this story and up to top of existing chimney, finishing to match existing work.

Provide three more louvre openings with doors in cupola, similar to one in place.

Exterior: Addition to dining room treated as shown; part as corner of the porch, part as corner of the wing, both following in detail the similar existing features of the house.

In the frieze windows repair and replace the grilles where necessary in existing windows, and provide new grilles for new frieze windows.

Work not included in this contract:

(a) Heating

(b) Plumbing

(c) Top soil, seeding and sodding.

EXCAVATING AND GRADING.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. The Contractor is to visit the house and familiarize himself with the existing conditions.
2. The Contractor is to excavate for piers and footings shown, and is to form slope from existing grade down to lowered coping. Remove existing sod from this surface, before grading, and stack where directed. Slope to be sodded on completion

of the work. Grade around new coping and leave in condition for seeding.

MASONRY.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. Concrete and Cement Work: Concrete footings, and cement floor of toilet in basement.

Concrete to be composed of one part an approved Portland cement, two parts of clear sharp sand and four parts of clean broken stone that will pass an 1-1/2" ring; all properly mixed, deposited, and well rammed. Toilet floor to have a 4" thick foundation and a 1" topping floated to a smooth surface.

2. Brick Work: New flue and new parts of brick walls to be best quality hard burned brick. The face brick to match existing face brick and laid with same bond and joint.

New flue to have terra cotta lining built in from beginning in basement to top of chimney. Provide terra cotta thimble for heating boiler. New flue to be incorporated into existing chimney and above roof treated like the existing chimneys; any masonry breaks to be made on inner face of chimney.

Repair floor of area disturbed by connecting downspouts to drains.

3. Mortar: Mortar for masonry to consist of one part Portland cement to three parts clear sharp sand, and hydrated lime not to exceed 10% of the mass; all well mixed to a smooth, moderately stiff mortar.

4. This Contractor is to form necessary chases for heating, plumbing, and electric systems.

STEEL AND IRON.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. Structural Steel: Provide and set all structural steel shown, and all necessary angle lintels.

2. Miscellaneous Iron Work:

- (a) Provide and build in an approved air tight cast iron clean-out door at base of new flue.
 - (b) Provide and build in at new windows in basement wrought iron guards like existing ones. (wire mesh guards to be removed)
- Repair cast grilles in existing frieze windows, and provide new ones for new windows.

3. Painting: All steel and iron work to be given a coat of red lead in oil at the shop and another coat after the work has been erected and cleaned.

CARPENTRY.

Consult general description.

1. Lumber:

- (a) Material and Quality: Girders, plates, and first floor joists of Georgia pine; all other framing timbers of Virginia yellow pine; all full and square to the required dimensions, well seasoned and of the best grades of their respective kinds.

- (b) Dimensions: As shown on the drawings, and where no size is given, the same as similar existing members.

- (c) Sheathing: Sheath the walls and roof of the new frame corner of enlarged dining room with 7/8" T. and G. #1 common yellow pine sheathing, and strip with 1" x 2" pieces for lathing.

(a) Flooring:

- (1) Underflooring: Lay an underflooring in extended part of dining room in same direction as, and level with, existing finished floor. Underfloor to be 7/8" T. and G. #1 common yellow pine flooring, no boards over 3" wide.

- (2) Finished Flooring: In kitchen and maids' dining room, in the basement and in bath W of second floor lay a new floor of 7/8" T. and G. grade A sap rift Georgia pine.

Over entire dining room lay a new floor of T. and G. best quality Georgia pine of widths following those of existing finished floor. This flooring is to be laid running

34-71

the length of the room, and to be adjusted at doors to adjoining floors by sloping thresholds, also adjust hearth of fireplace to finish flush with the new flooring.

All new flooring to be thoroughly seasoned, secret nailed with neatly fitted joints and is to be hand planed, scraped and sand papered, and left in perfect condition for finishing.

All floors throughout the house to be gone over and loose boards securely nailed. All existing flooring must be carefully protected during the progress of the work; and the Contractor is to remove existing flooring, where necessary for installing heating, plumbing, and electric work, and is to carefully repair the same after the completion of this work.

Lay one thickness of an approved heavy deadening felt between the under and the finished flooring.

- (e) Furring, Grounds and Counterceiling: Do all necessary furring, following existing adjoining work. Fur down ceiling of toilet off the office to height of 8'6". Set all necessary grounds.

Do any necessary counterceiling in connection with new tile floor in bath V.

2. Frames, Sash and Shutters:

- (a) Materials: Unless specified otherwise all frames to be of best quality Gulf Cypress, all sash and shutters of best quality northern white pine.
- (b) All frames, sash and shutters to follow similar existing work. Detail of the work to be submitted by the Contractor for the millwork to the Architect for approval in cases not covered by the Architect's full size details.

3. Exterior Woodwork:

- (a) Materials: Best quality well seasoned Gulf Cypress, unless otherwise specified.
- (b) Porch cornice and posts carried across the new frame corner of enlarged dining room, following existing porch work in detail.

4. Interior Finish:

- (a) Material: All interior finish to be of best quality yellow poplar, except in basement where it is to be best quality cypress.

- (b) All door and window trim to follow existing work except in dining room where all windows are to have new trim as shown.
- (c) Baseboards to follow existing work.
- (d) Doors: New doors to follow in detail existing doors in same room. Doors marked glazed to have six lights in the space occupied by the two upper panels and the dividing stile.

New glazed doors between the two living rooms as shown.

(e) Dressers, Wardrobes, Closets, and Shelves:

- (1) Dressers in kitchen, maids' dining room and pantry as shown from floor to ceiling with 1-1/8" ash counter shelf with drawers and cupboards with doors below and shelves with glazed doors above.

Build up pantry sink and drainboards as shown in best manner; all to be covered by the plumber with nickel metal.

- (2) Wardrobes: Provide and set wardrobes as shown with shelves, rods and hooks and doors in bath X, in sewing room, in entry to bath W, and in dressing room; all of 7/8" and 1-1/8" material. Doors to have plain panels.

Existing wardrobe in bath V to be made 3" deeper, the shelves taken out of one side and rod for hanging installed.

- (3) Shelves: In store rooms and closets, provide 7/8" shelves as shown.

- (f) Panelling: Existing panelling in dining room to be extended around the entire enlarged room. Note that a section is to be hinged to give access to shelves as shown.

- (g) Wood Partitions: Provide T. and G. Partition between kitchen and maids' dining room, and about new basement toilet with batten doors as shown.

Provide partition about dumb waiter forming shaft from kitchen floor to pantry ceiling; panelled door with weights in pockets at entrance in kitchen and pantry, and hinged door at ceiling in pantry to give access to machinery.

- (h) In General: All new work, as far as possible, put together at the mill. On delivery at the building, all mill work to be primed. All panelling and trim before being set is to be given a heavy coat of lead in oil paint on the back.

SHEET METAL WORK.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. Materials: To follow that of existing work.
2. Gutters and Downspouts: Existing work to be gone over, and repaired where necessary.
Horizontal runs of downspouts on the north west elevation to be removed, and the existing downspouts carried down vertically into drains provided at foot by the plumber. New downspouts from porch roof as shown on south west elevation.
3. Roof: Do necessary work in connection with porch roof over corner of enlarged dining room, flashing, counterflashing and repairing existing roof.

All new sheet metal to be given a coat of metallic paint both sides before setting, and a coat after setting.

DUMB-WAITER

Consult general description.

Provide and set a Sedgewick, or other approved equal make, double face, automatic brake dumb-waiter, car approximately 28" x 24", to run from kitchen to pantry.

Give difference in cost if a Sedgewick, or Massa, brass tube dumb-waiter, same size car, is used in place of that specified above.

PLASTERING.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. In General: Do all new plastering required by the plans, and

repair all old work injured in carrying out these alterations.

Repair all broken and loose plastering throughout the house, noting especially that in the laundry and study. The pointing up of cracks in sound plaster not in this contract; this work will be taken up later in connection with painting of the walls.

2. Lath: Best cypress lath laid open and securely nailed. Metal lath over chases and at intersection of stud partitions with masonry wall.
3. Mortar: To be an approved plaster mixed and applied according to the directions of the manufacturer, and last coat to be a white coat.

TILE WORK.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. In General: Tile floor and 4'6" high tile dado in new toilet.
New tile floor in bath U, removing existing tile floor.
Repair existing wall tile in this bath.
2. Materials :
 - (a) Floor Tile: Tile for lavatory and bath room U, floors to be 3" x 3" alabaster white vitreous tile as manufactured by the American Encaustic Tiling Co.
 - (b) Wall Tile: Walls of first story toilet to a height of 4'6" with first quality 4-1/4" x 4-1/4" A.E.T. Co.'s white glazed tile finished at the top with plain square cap, and at the angles and floor with a sanitary cove; the tile is to return into the jambs of the window to the window frame.
3. Workmanship: Tile floors on wood joists to have on top of the counterceiling, which is to be given two coats of gas tar, a foundation composed of gravel, two of sand, 1-1/2 Portland cement. Over this spread the screed coat composed of three of sand, and one of Portland cement. The bed coat in which the tile is to be laid, to be composed of two of sand and one of cement.

Vitreous tile is to be grouted with neat white Atlas cement.

Wall tile to have scratch coat on metal lath composed of 2 of sand and one of cement. Grout with white Atlas.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

--:

Consult general description.

1. In General: All new woodwork to be primed on delivery at building; panelling and trim also painted on back before setting.
2. All other painting, finishing of floors, and staining not in this contract.
3. Glazing: All glazing of exterior doors and sash to be done with first quality double strength sheet glass. Door under stairway, door and side lights of doorway on stair landing, and office door, glazed with white Cathedral glass. Sliding doors between living rooms to be glazed with 1/8" plate glass.

HARDWARE.

The Contractor is to allow the sum of \$150.00 for the finished hardware which is to be selected by the Architect, and put on by the Contractor.

This allowance does not include rough hardware, sliding door hanger, iron sash weights, and sash cord and frame pulleys which are to be furnished by the Contractor.

ELECTRIC WORK.

-:-

Consult general description.

1. In General: The present system is to be maintained intact. New outlets shown are to be in extension of the present system.
2. Code Rules: All work shall be done in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and of the local department having jurisdiction. All necessary certificates shall be obtained by the Contractor at his expense and delivered to the Architect before the work is accepted.
3. Guarantee: The Contractor shall guarantee to make good any defects in his work which shall develop within one year from date of acceptance.
4. Test: On the completion of the work the system shall be entirely free from grounds and short circuits. A thorough test shall be made with a magneto in the presence of the Architect, or his representative.
5. System: To follow existing installation.
6. Materials: All materials used shall be acceptable to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to the local department having jurisdiction, and to the Architect.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO "DUMBARTON"

FOR

MR. D. G. McIntosh, Jr.

ADDENDUM

1. Excavating and grading of ground necessary in connection with the lowering of the area ceilings to be done by the contractor.

2. Removal of door to rear basement toilet and raising of toilet about 18" and providing cement step at door.

3. Removal of dining room floor to be removed and used for re-laying of floor. Counter in dining room floor where sink is located does not require sink. No other under-sink work required.

4. Removal of cabinet of toilet and floor in rear floor. Removal of cabinet of extension coat closet. Paint not included in this contract.

5. Work in connection with entry work in this contract.

6. Removal of doors and floor in dressing room and in bath.

7. Repairing of attic floor and railing. No work in attic present.

8. Removing and replacing flooring for heating and plumbing contractors not in this contract.

9. New window in space where blind window now is in bath. Installing all necessary frame, sash, trim and blind.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF D.G. MCINTOSH, JR.

General Contract,	
Thomas Hicks & Sons,	9,009.00
Additions,	162.18
	<u>\$9,171.18</u>
Deductions,	-----
	<u>\$9,171.18</u>
Previously paid,	8,000.00
Balance ---	<u>\$1,171.18</u>

9,171.

Heating Contract:	
James McCrea & Son,	\$2,554.65
Additions,	119.47
	<u>\$2,674.12</u>
Deductions,	-----
	<u>\$2,674.12</u>
Previously paid,	2,674.12
Balance --	<u>\$-----</u>

2,674

Plumbing Contract:	
Lewis H. Bennett & Son,	\$3,575.00
Additions,	487.35
	<u>\$4,062.35</u>
Deductions,	10.30
	<u>\$4,052.05</u>
Previously Paid,	4,052.05
Balance --	<u>-----</u>

4,052

Contract for Painting:	
J. G. Valiant Co.,	\$2,013.40
Additions,	-----
	<u>\$2,013.40</u>
Deductions,	2,013.40
Balance ----	<u>\$-----</u>

2,013

17,911

THOMAS HICKS & SONS, Inc.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

106 W. MADISON STREET

BALTIMORE, MD., July 24, 1924.

SOLD TO Mr. D. G. McIntosh,

Telephone
VERNON, 3430 Alterations & Additions to your Residence at Rodgers Forge.

Carpenter work and laborers	2,957.70
Compensation Insurance	88.73
Lumber	335.24
Millwork	1,780.00
Brick and brickwork	45.01
Flue lining	48.65
Sheet Metal work	125.00
Plastering	835.90
Cement, sand and gravel	68.57
Steel and misc. iron work	371.71
Furnish and set Belgian Black Marble facing and hearth. Furnish and set English Veined marble shelf and B.B. marble freize	105.85
Interior tile work	374.00
Finished and rough hardware, paper, nails, etc.	426.72
Electric wiring and bells	385.95
Glass	35.98
Paints and painting	34.00
Hauling	60.50
New water connection	157.57
Car fares and sundry items	72.26
Scraping floors	29.00
	<u>\$8,337.44</u>
10% Commission	833.74
	<u>\$9,171.18</u>
By cash Apr. 3rd,	5,000.00

\$4,171.18

Credit Hauling, sand, etc - 25⁰⁰

Redwood of Laid - in or out

1st Floor -

Direction of K.H. floors - all new
(Wrong direction leave old floor as is, new floor
size of door to be added ^{2nd fl} ~~for~~ ^{new} ~~panels~~
Living room double doors 6'-10" x 3'-0"

Size of ^{2nd fl} dumb waiter 1'-8" x 3'-0" ^{3 shelves}

Floors in Store room & bath. - ~~where~~ - ~~living~~

Size of hearth.

Door under stairs with how many lights
27" x 36" ^{two upper panels}

How to treat sliding doors. gl. & door in

gl. collect ^{Plays as wanted - bracket or}
2 plays in hall.

2. Size of bed room doors (3'-0" x 7'-4")

How provide hanging space in bath closet

Tell in ~~main~~ Bath U.

gl. collect

3

Cupboards -



M'carr

with the kitchen BA-99 A
talk about

Basement

Area treatment - how far away from house

Where does it stop under removed wing.

Sodding of area bank not in contract.

See about - remaining area, walls & porch pieces

are guards to be kept - on basement window
(where guard was removed)

yes. Why not - Straighten sink's d.r. floor fast

Hard on range connected to vent -

new or old checker on stove wall in kitchen
(new)

Done in Sect's d. r. yes

Any new Floors.

Any changes in laundry.

Painting in basement

Electric outlets

New floor in kitchen yes & mads d.r.

34-97

THOMAS HICKS, PRESIDENT
T. RUSSELL HICKS, VICE-PRES.

THOMAS HICKS & SONS, INC.
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
106 W. MADISON ST.
BALTIMORE

ROBERT H. HICKS, SECRETARY
ROBERT BURKE, TREASURER

February 28th, 1924.

Re: McIntosh Job:-

Mr. L. H. Fowler,
#347 N. Charles Street,
Baltimore, Md.



Dear Sir:-

We estimate the cost of dining room fireplace
as follows:

Brick lining and underfire, damper and throat,
Marble facing and outside hearth,

at ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THREE DOLLARS,.....\$143.00.

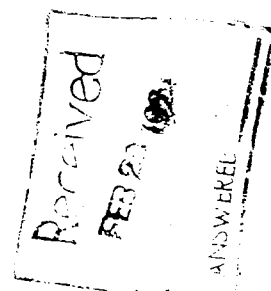
Very truly yours,

THOMAS HICKS & SONS, Inc.

Thos Hicks

TH/E.

Very truly yours,



34-99
February 21, 1924.

Re: Alterations and Additions to house of Mr. D.G. McIntosh, Jr.

Thomas Hicks & Sons, Inc.,
106 W. Madison St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

I went over the electric work this morning with Mrs. McIntosh, and we made the following changes:

Bracket outlet in bed room V to be raised to 7', and centered over lavatory. Receptacle on wall of same to be lowered to base board.

Existing base receptacle in bed room A to be moved further towards the center of the room.

Speaking tube in kitchen to be extended so as to escape the hot water boiler being installed in the corner of the chimney breast.

Provide a switch for existing bracket outlets in bed room D.

Provide door switch for light in closet between bath W and hall.

A ceiling outlet with switch has already been ordered for closet for bed room A.

The above is additional work:

The following changes, I understand from the electrician, will involve no extra:

Existing kitchen ceiling outlet near the exterior door to be controlled by switch inside this door, omitting new switch called for at other end of the kitchen, but retaining existing switch on stairway from first floor.

The outlet from first floor toilet to be changed to bracket outlet over the lavatory.

In bath X bracket outlet to center over lavatory 7' from floor.

Adjustment of plug receptacle in linen room will be determined after linen presses have been installed.

Very truly yours,

LHF/A.

January 10, 1924.

Re: Alterations to House of David G. McIntosh, Jr.

Thomas Hicks & Sons, Inc.,
106 W. Madison St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

The following directions explain W.D. #11.

Basement: Existing kitchen dresser to be set against the S.E. wall of store room. Shelves in the north and west corners as directed by Mrs. McIntosh, and approved by me.

Dressers in kitchen and maid's dining room to be built up of old dresser material from the old pantry.

Take up with me the question of support of new flue over range.

First Story: Reverse position of toilet and store rooms adjoining office. Old doors from bed room A to be used for this toilet and store room. Shelves to be spaced as directed.

Please let me have the correct size of the exterior of the dumbwaiter enclosure so I may lay out the pantry dressers.

Please remove tile hearth and facing and iron lining of dining room fireplace so I may obtain information for making a drawing for a brick lining and under-fire, and marble facing and hearth.

Second Story: Closet from bed room A to be made as deep as possible by running partition between it and bath W flush with the jamb of the bath room window. After passing medicine cabinet make this partition 4" total thickness. Provide electric outlet in this closet. Rods and shelves as shown for this closet, and the other one adjoining bath W. Center rods for these closets 5'1" above floor and top of first shelf over the rods to be 5'6" above the floor.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO "DUMBARTON"
THE MCINTOSH HOUSE.

Notes on old material used instead of new material from Tinley:

In Attic:

Baseboard about new chimney.
A few short patches in jambs and trim
1 small window in man's room third floor wing.

First and Second Floor:

Jambs and trim in door from Owners bed room to passage (old door called for; but new one furnished by Tinley)
Old shelving Mrs. McIntosh's clothes closet, and in closet adjoining center bath.-----
(additional trim in small high window in Virginia's bath, and changed sash in low window; additional furnished by Tinley)
8 plinths on second floor made from shelving.
Trim on sewing windows and doors, on part of sewing room closets from old material.
Boxing around pipes in pantry and sewing room from old material, but not called for on plans.
Bath W low window frame made from large new frame cut down.
New frame had been furnished for pantry; but old frame was found for this after new one was sent.
Trim and shelves inside of Mrs. McIntosh's store room.

March 21, 1924.

THOMAS HICKS, PRESIDENT
T. RUSSELL HICKS, VICE-PRES.

THOMAS HICKS & SONS, INC.
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
106 W. MADISON ST.

ROBERT H. HICKS, SECRETARY
ROBERT BURKE, TREASURER

BALTIMORE December 20th, 1923.

Mr. L. H. Fowler,
#347 North Charles St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Department of
The Johns Hopkins University.

Dear Sir:-

We estimate the cost of alterations and repairs to
"Dumbarton", for Mr. D. G. McIntosh, as follows:

Lowering coping around area,	\$ 30.00
New coping where window is removed,	25.00
Building piers in Basement,	37.00
Cutting for three windows in Basement,	100.00
Brickwork,	480.00
Brick work for flue and lining,	225.00
Repairing all floors,	150.00
Removing dumbwaiter,	15.00
Toilet in Basement,	30.00
Removing partition between Kitchen & Maid's room,	10.00
New floor in Maid's room and Kitchen,	91.00
Iron work in place,	490.00
New floor in Lining Room,	140.00
Partition forming cupboard and toilet, office-	30.00
Tile work,	209.00
Cutting window in Kitchen,	20.00
Cutting window in toilet,	25.00
Removing chimney west wall,	15.00
Hardware allowance \$150.00 Sundry hdwe. \$100.00-	250.00
Cutting window in sewing room,	30.00
Cupboards in sewing room,	40.00
Partition forming back room,	15.00
Cut door Bed Room and close one,	45.00
Cut small window over Dressing room,,	20.00 ✓
Move door at Bed Room "D",	15.00
Floor over skylight,	10.00 ✓
Cutting for plumber,	100.00
Lumber,	250.00
Scraping new floor,	20.00
Protecting all floors,	100.00
Paper under finished floor,	10.00
Counter-ceiling floor to tile,	20.00
Millwork including shelving,	1,884.00
Sheet metal work,	150.00
Dumbwaiter,	130.00
Plastering,	840.00
Painting and Glass,	274.00
Wiring for light,	212.00
Carpenter work, labor and hauling,	1,800.00
Forward,-	\$8,337.00

B4-11

THOMAS HICKS, PRESIDENT
T. RUSSELL HICKS, VICE-PRES.

THOMAS HICKS & SONS, INC.
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
106 W. MADISON ST.

ROBERT H. HICKS, SECRETARY
ROBERT BURKE, TREASURER

BALTIMORE December 20th, 1923.

Mr. L. H. Fowler,
#347 North Charles St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Received of the property of
Mr. L. H. Fowler, 106 W. Madison St., and
106 W. Madison St., Baltimore, Md.
the sum of \$100.00 for the
purchase of the property of
The Johns Hopkins University.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith please find deductions in our estimate for alterations and repairs to Mr. McIntosh's house, as explained by you.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 - Grading around area, | \$10.00 ✓ |
| 2 - Use present windows - This is not practical on account of supporting work above. | |
| 3 - Cost remains the same, | |
| 4 - Use floor of Dining Room to patch other floors. It will cost more to take this floor up without breaking the tongue than the floor is worth, but we can use it for underflooring, | \$10.00 ✓ |
| 5 - Reverse partitions in toilet -
Will cost the same, except whatever may have to be done in the way of venting, | |
| 6 - Omit framing for new sink in Kitchen, | \$ 6.00 ✓ |
| 7 - Use old shelving. The shelving is in the mill contract, and the labor of cutting and refitting old shelving we think will cost more than the old shelving is worth, | |
| out - 8 - Omit two (2) windows and guards in Frieze, | \$50.00 ✓ |
| 9 - Move door of Bed Room "D", - | \$15.00 |
| 10 - Let skylight remain in attic, | \$10.00 ✓ |
| 11 - Floor in Bath room X instead of "W",
No change, - | |
| 12 - If heaters and plumbers do their own cutting, deduct | \$100.00 ✓ |
| 13 - Cut window in Bath Room "X",
ADD.....\$25.00. | ✓ |

TH/R.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS HICKS & SONS, Inc.

Thomas Hicks

Highland Farm
Dr. J. M. Mosley

Hotel

Woodbine
A. Mathews

B. C. Alvorale
T. T. Taylor House
W. R. Hill

T.G.

Hales Fellowship
Mr. F. Jackson

Store Silver Sp
J. B. Owen
Walnut Gro
John St

P. Poutney
H. C. Turnbull
R. A. Taylor

1857
TAYLOR MAP
BA-99

Standaig
R. R. Brown

Anectic
F. Harrison

R. D. Fenby
Lindon
E. S. Myers

Evesham
M. Herson

York
Houkings
Grove

SYLUM

Est. Fisher
Sheppard Sta.

H. C. Turnbull

Jos. H. Riemann

"DUNBARTON FARM"

Mrs. Geo. B. T.

STONELL

Register

ANNES

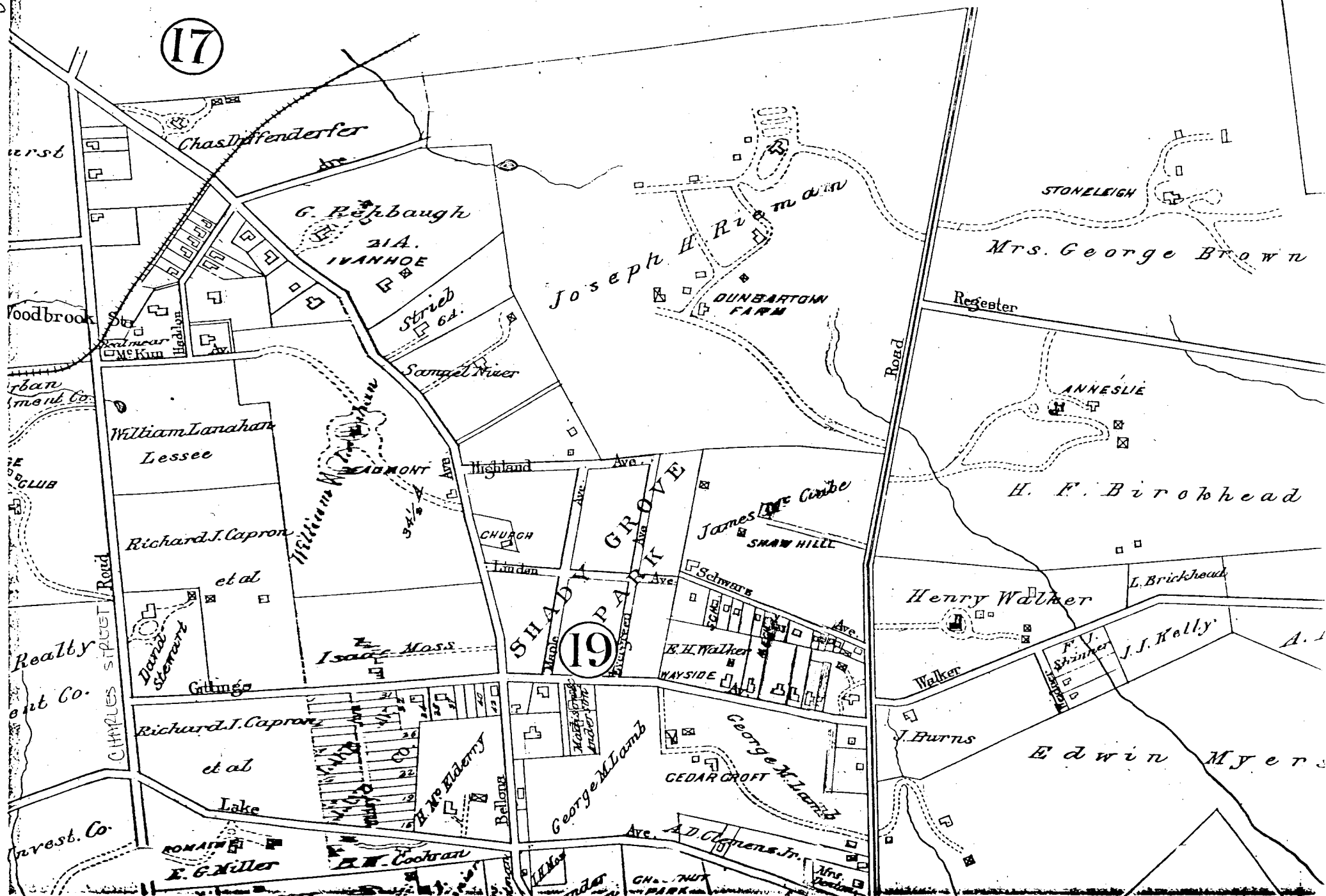
H. Schwartz W. E. Hooper

"SHAW HILL"

Fred & Ha

BA-99

ROBINSON'S MAP - 1881



James Clark Est.

"THE MAPLES"

1915 BA 99
BROMLEY, ATLANTA OF
BALTIMORE COUNTY

Chas. Diffenderfer

D.S. Radabaugh

Strieb

J O S

DUMBARTON
FARM

ROAD

REGE

"BLENHEIM"

V.D. Cockey

HIGHLAND

AV.

OLD TRAIL

RD

BA-99

1957 SANBORN INSURANCE MAP

6
BA-99

DUMBARTON JR. HIGH SCHOOL

NONCOMB 1955
CONC FLS GYP SLAB RF ON STEEL JOISTS,
COLS & BEAMS SUSP COLS THRU OUT
EXCEPT GYM WHICH HAS CONC FLS FIRE
RESISTIVE FIBRE SLAB RF 16' x 12' CB BR
FWALLS 4' TO 8' CB PARTNS & INTERIOR
WALLS 3' TO 5' CB BR F
APRON WALLS, METAL
SASH & GL RBY
EXCEPT AS NOTED

CAFETERIA

GYM

MECHANICAL
SHOPS

DUMBARTON

RD.

DORKING
RD

HEATHFIELD
RD

HEATHFIELD

RD.

1036 30 40 42 44 46 7048

1022 24 26 28 30 32 7034

1028 10 12 14 16 18 7020

330 32 34 36 38 340

8 W P

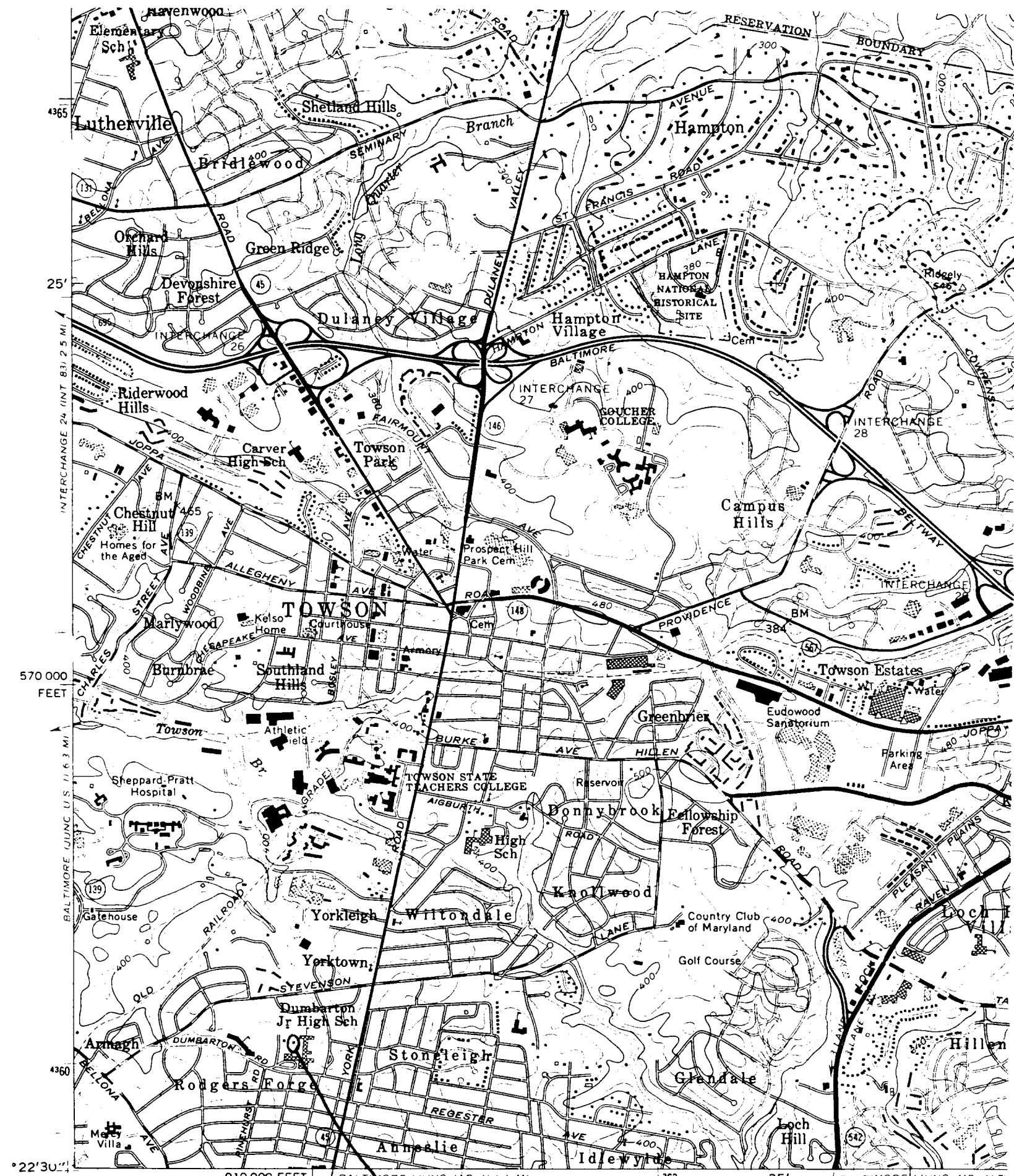
60

50

TH

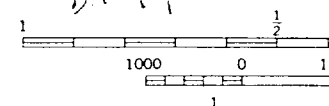
SCARDEEN
RD

DEVERON
RD



Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Maryland
Bureau of Control Surveys and Maps

DUMBARTON
HOUSE



BA-99

BA-99

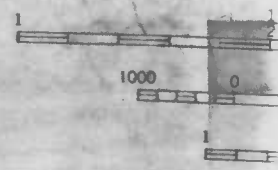
BA 99

560



Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Maryland
Bureau of Control Surveys and Maps
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1943. Topography by planetable surveys 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1957
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas to which only
landmark buildings are shown

7 1/2°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION 1957



THIS MAP
FOR SALE
A FOLDER DESCRIBES

MAP

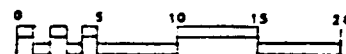
LEGEND:

TOWSON QUAD

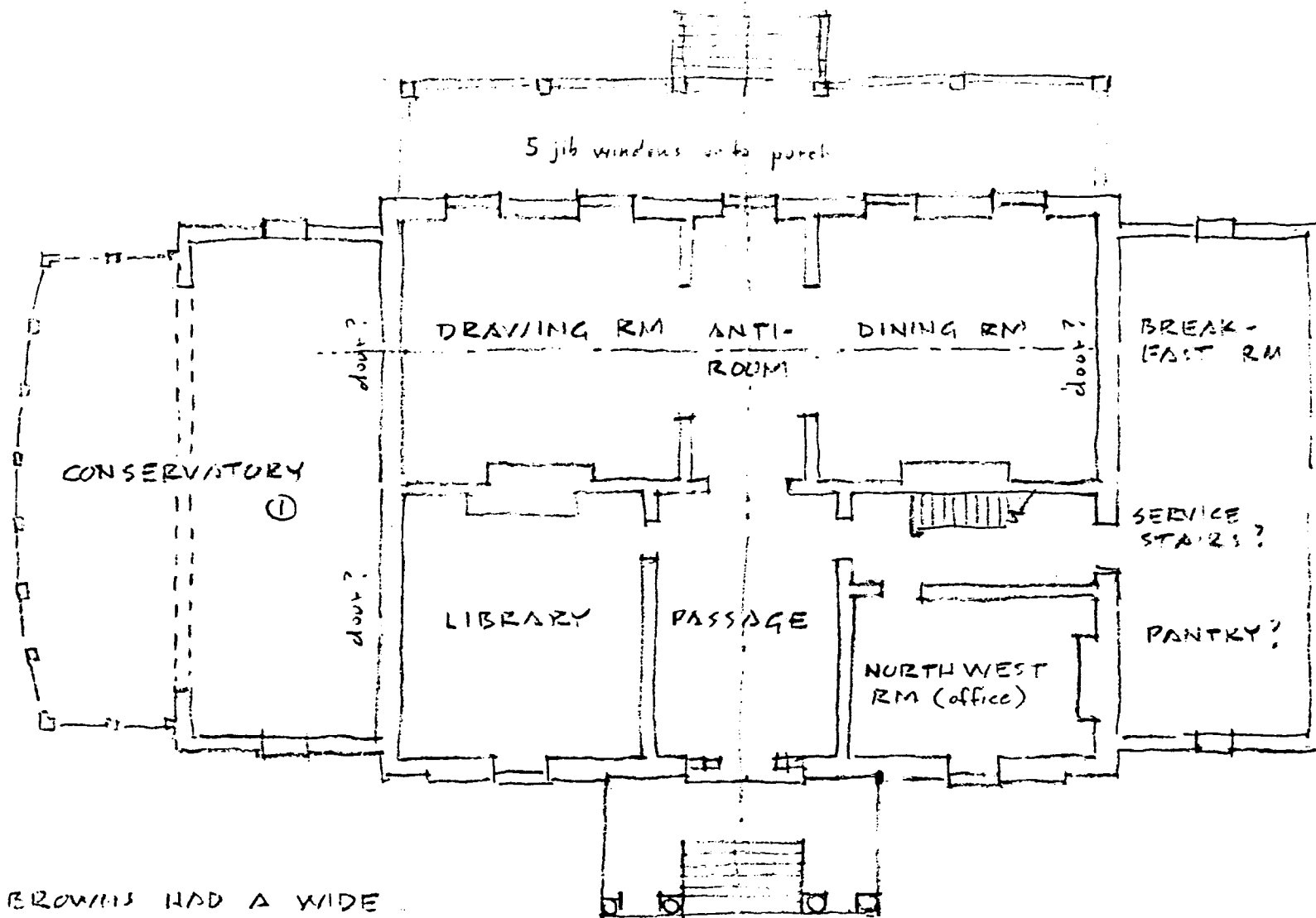
HISTORIC SITES



MONDAWMIN



Entrance elevation of Mondawmin as completed in 1841. The right wing contained service areas. The entire left wing contained the Conservatory. The fine sense of proportion makes the large size of the house difficult to grasp until one realizes that the figure on the right represents a six foot tall man.



- ① THE BROWNS HAD A WIDE OPENING CUTTING INTO AN EARLIER CORNICE. WERE THERE COLUMNS ORIGINALLY?

ROOM DESIGNATIONS
BASED ON
DR MACAULEY'S
INVENTORY - 1849

MONDAWMIN

MENDAWMIN

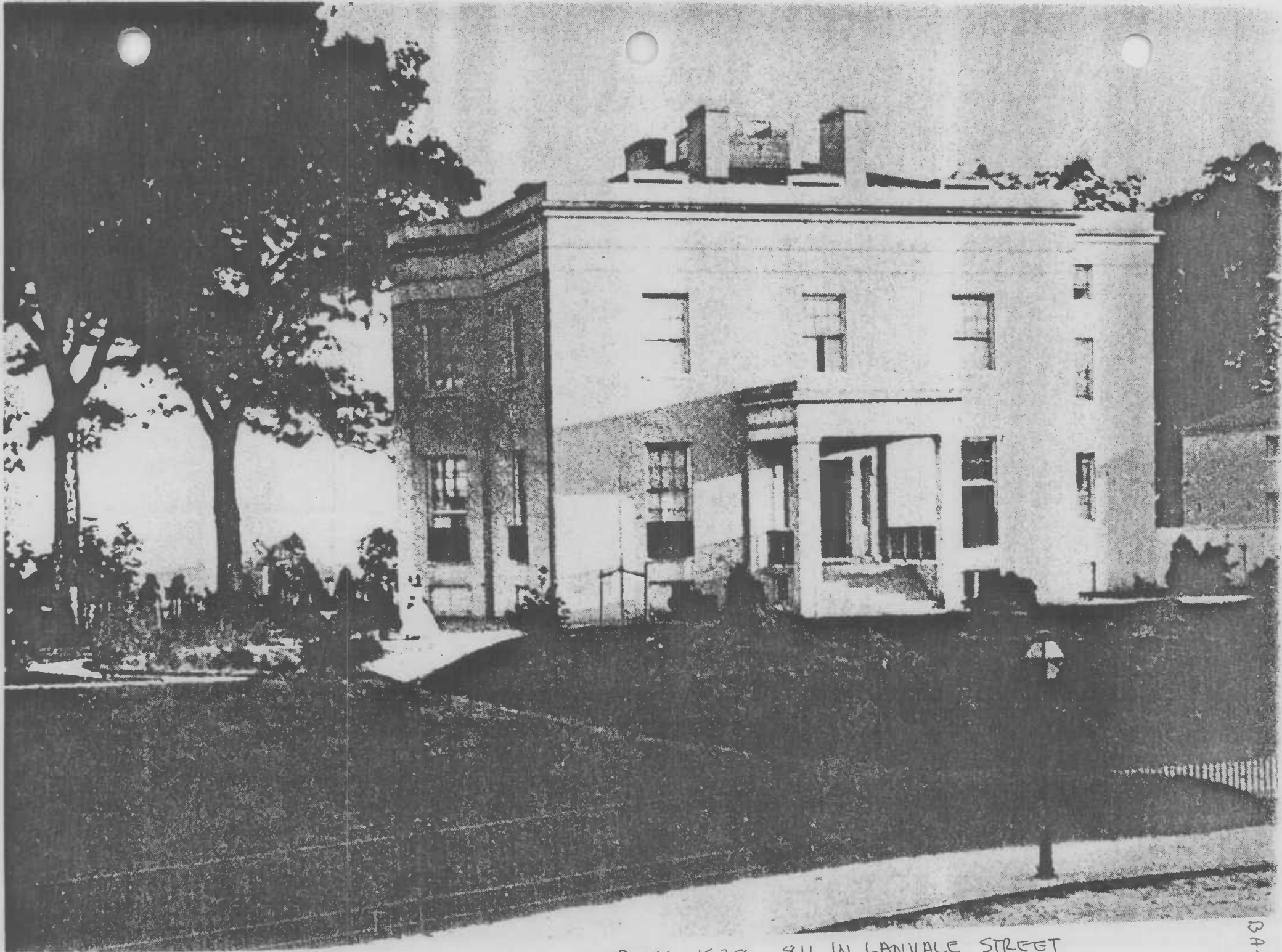


BA-97

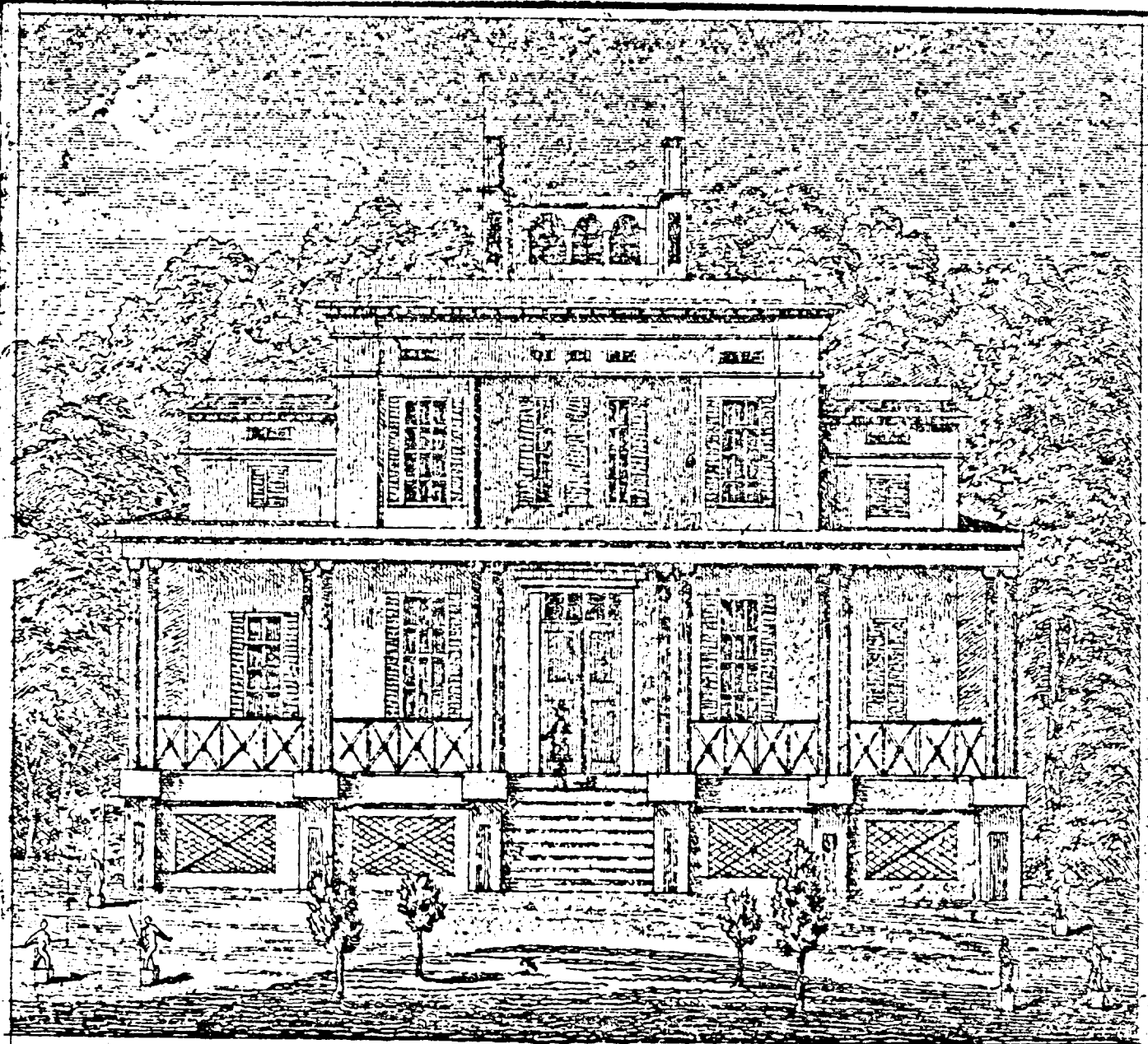
MONDAPWIMIN

1951





UPTON, 1838. 811 W. LANVALE STREET



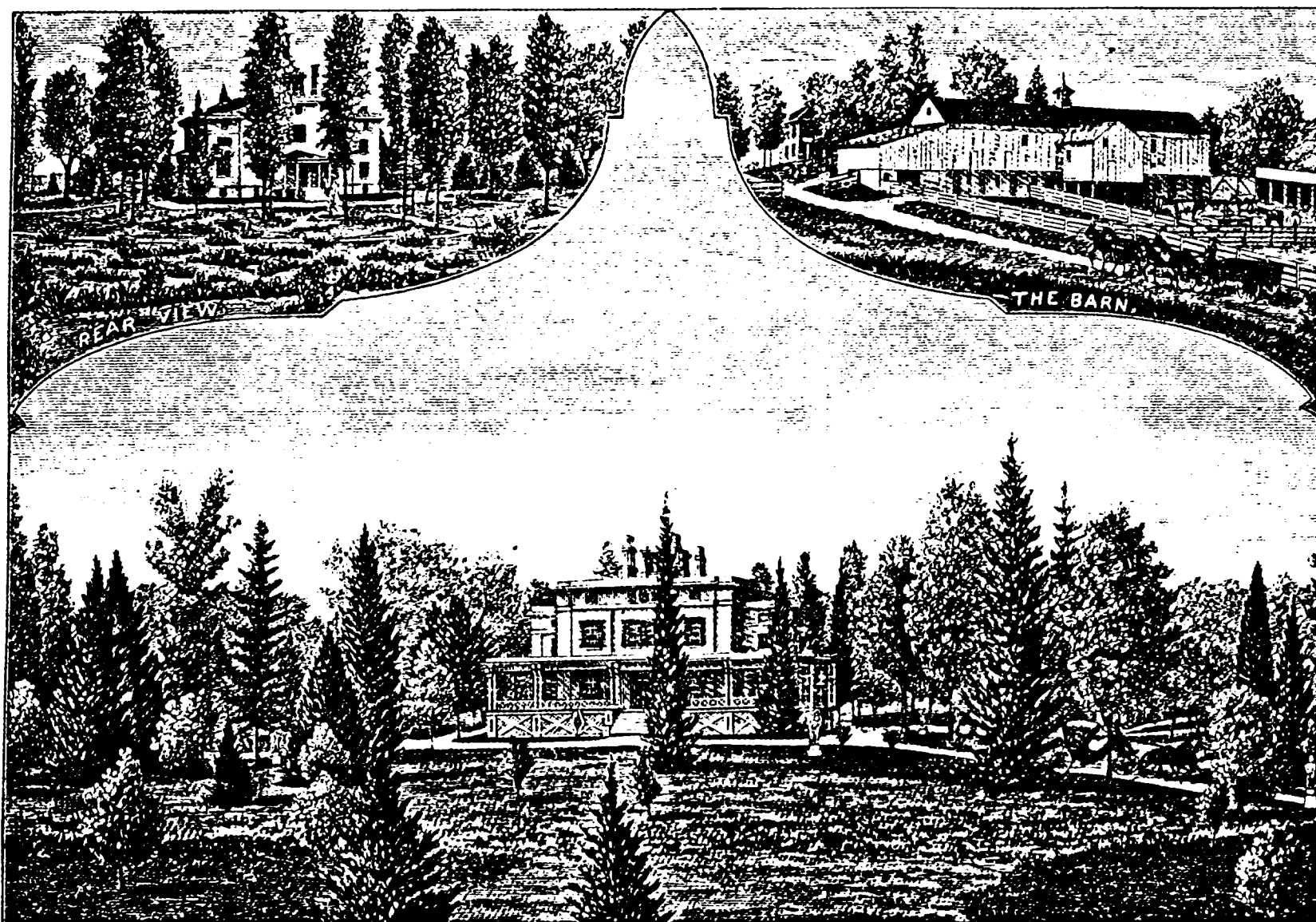
Dumbarton
The Residence of Robert A. Taylor, Esq.

DRAWING ON 1857 TAYLOR MAP



"Dumbarton House" painted by Augustus Weidenbach, a Baltimore landscape painter, about 1858. This Greek-Revival country house on the west side of York Road one and one half miles south of Towson, was built in 1853 and was also known as the Taylor-Rieman-McIntosh house. Gift of J. Rieman McIntosh and Virginia McIntosh Williams.

PAINTING AT MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



L. H. Everts, Publisher.

"DUMBARTON FARM."
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. RIEMAN,
YORK ROAD, FIVE MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.

HISTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
 1881, J. THOMAS SCHIFF

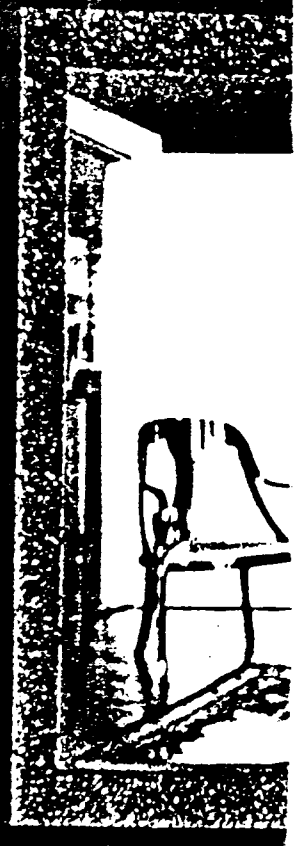
RIEMAN
FAMILY
PHOTOGRAPHS
TO THE
LIBRARY
COLLECTION
FARM
GATES

LATE 19TH -
EARLY 20TH
CENTURY



KODAK SAFETY FILM 6039

-5



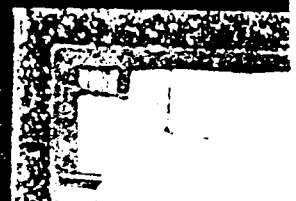
KODAK SAFETY FILM 6039

-6



KODAK SAFETY FILM 6039

-2





KODAK SAFETY FILM 6049

→5



KODAK SAFETY FILM 6049

→2



KODAK SAFETY FILM 6049

→3

RIEMAN
FAMILY
PHOTOGRAPHS.
TOWSON LIBRARY
COLLECTION
ONLY
KNOWN PHOTO
OF 2 STORY
WING REMOVED
IN 1924 DURING
FOWLER
RENOVATION



Formerly the home of State Senator and Mrs. David G. McIntosh, Dumbarton House serves, with Aigburth Manor, as the central office of the Board of Education of Baltimore County.

Built in 1853 on a land grant known as Friend's Discovery, the interior of the house reflects the influence of Greek revival style of architecture. The building was converted to its present use in 1955, when the last remnant of the estate was secured as the site for the Dumbarton Junior High School.

POLY-VII
#PV 119



NORTHEAST ELEVATION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

TORRANCE, CA 90503



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



NORTHWEST ELEVATION



EXISTING GATE POSTS AT BELLONA AVENUE
ENTRANCE BETWEEN DUNKIRK AND BLENHEIM ROADS.
THIS WAS THE ENTRANCE CLOSEST TO FARM GATES.



GATE POSTS WHICH STOOD AT ENTRANCE TO
FARM NORTH OF REGESTER AVENUE ON
DUMBARTON AVENUE (NOW ROAD). RELOCATED
IN 1954 BY J. RIEMAN McINTOSH TO THE
ENTRANCE OF HIS HOME AT 2801-2803
HOUCK'S MILL ROAD, HARFORD COUNTY